



## **A GUIDE TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES**



CHIEF MINISTER

JAIPUR.

*21th April, 1962.*

### FOREWORD

Many people are now-a-days interested in setting up small scale industries. Most of these people are new entrepreneurs and do not know the help and technical guidance available from the Government and various agencies set up by the Government on this behalf. The present Handbook prepared by an Officer of the Industries Department of Government of Rajasthan would, I am sure, be of help to such people. The Handbook is thorough and has been competently prepared.

I congratulate the author for his good work.

*Mohanlal Sukh. Lia*

(MOHANLAL SUKHADIA)





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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTER OF INDUSTRY

27th April, 1962.

**PREFACE**

I am happy to find that an attempt has been made to compile information on the concessions and facilities available to small scale industries, which of course will change from time to time, the basic principles being constant. There is no dearth of raw materials in Rajasthan and with the availability of power and water, Rajasthan offers good opportunities for the development of small scale industries. I hope, the small scale industrialists of Rajasthan will take full advantage of this useful book.

Shri P.M. Bhandari deserves to be praised for bringing out this exhaustive guide for small scale industries.

*N. Kanungo*

27. 4. 62

(N. KANUNGO)



## INTRODUCTION

Small scale industries have a positive role to play in the development of our economy. They provide not only employment but assure a broad and decentralised base to the national economy. The Government of India as well as the State Governments have, therefore, been laying special emphasis on the development of small scale industries along with the development of large scale industries. Rajasthan was one of the foremost State to announce liberal concessions and facilities for encouraging establishment of small scale industries and the impact of Government's policy and programmes has already been felt during the second plan period. A large number of new small scale industries have been established and an ever increasing number of persons are coming forward to start new industries.

Having been intimately associated with the development of small scale industries for over a decade, I felt that though the concessions and facilities available to these industries have been announced several times, their details are not readily available with the entrepreneurs. This prompted me to prepare an all-in-one handy companion to the small scale industrialists in the shape of this book.

In preparation of this book an effort has been made to piece together all available information important to the small scale industries, specially such information which enables entrepreneurs to obtain concessions and facilities according to the prescribed procedures. The chapters concerning credit facilities, hire-purchase of machinery, industrial estates, export promotion, ancillary industries, standardisation, marketing, industrial research and training and procurement of indigenous and imported raw materials have been elaborately dealt with. Specimen of a number of forms have been annexed and useful hints have been given for the entrepreneurs desirous of starting new industries as also detailed lists of industries which could be taken up on small scale basis.

In compiling various chapters I have not only utilised my own experience but have also made liberal use of various pamphlets issued by different authorities on the subject. I had generous treatment and help from my seniors, friends, and acquaintances

during the preparation of this Book. Though I very much want to acknowledge their help individually, I am constrained to do so by lack of space. I express my sincere gratefulness to them as without their co-operation and good wishes it would have been impossible for me to complete this book.

I hope this book will be of some assistance to the existing as well as the prospective entrepreneurs and to others who are entrusted with the task of promotion of small scale industries. I shall consider this humble effort of mine amply rewarded if it proves useful to the entrepreneurs and helps in contributing towards the industrialisation of this country.

Though every endeavour has been made to incorporate all relevant information yet the subject being vast, some information may have been missed. There might also be certain imperfections in dealing with the topics. For all these, my apologies are due to the readers. Any suggestions from readers will be gratefully received for enhancing the utility of the next edition.

Kota, }  
April 18, 1962. }

P. M. BHANDARI

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## CHAPTER I

# INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

### **Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956**

Originally the Government of India set out in their Resolution dated the 6th April, 1948 the policy which they proposed to pursue in the industrial field. The policy was restated in Government Industrial Policy Resolution dated the 30th April, 1956 mainly on account of the provisions regarding certain Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Indian Constitution and acceptance by the Parliament in Dec., 54 of the socialistic pattern of society as the objective of Government's social and economic policy. The Policy provided for accelerating the rate of economic growth, speeding up of industrialisation and in particular to develop heavy industries and machine making industries, to expand the public sector and to build up a large and growing cooperative sector. It also proposed to provide increasing opportunities for gainful employment, improving living standards and working conditions of the mass of the people, reducing disparities in income and wealth, preventing private monopolies and concentration of economic power in different fields in the hands of a small number of individuals. Accordingly, the State is to progressively assume a predominant and direct responsibility for setting up new industrial undertakings and for developing transport facilities and undertaking state trading on a increasing scale. At the same time the private sector is to be afforded the opportunity to develop and expand. The principle of cooperation is to be applied whenever possible and a steadily increasing proportion of the activities of the private sector is to be developed along cooperative lines.

### **Public and Private Sector Industries**

Keeping in view the above aspect, the Government of India, in consultation with the Planning Commission, decided to classify industries into three categories. In the first category are the industries, the future development of which will be the exclusive responsibility of the State. The names of industries under this category are given in Schedule 'A' below. The second category consists of industries which will be progressively state owned and in which the

State will generally take the initiative in establishing new undertakings but in which private enterprise will also be expected to supplement the efforts of the State. List of industries under this category are contained in Schedule 'B' below.

### SCHEDULE 'A'

1. Arms and ammunition with allied items of defence equipment.
2. Atomic energy.
3. Iron and steel.
4. Heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel.
5. Heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government.
6. Heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines.
7. Coal and lignite.
8. Mineral oils.
9. Mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamond.
10. Mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram.
11. Atomic minerals.
12. Aircraft.
13. Railway transport.
14. Ship-building.
15. Telephones and telephone cables, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets).
16. Generation and distribution of electricity.

### SCHEDULE 'B'

1. All other minerals except "minor minerals".
2. Aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule 'A'.
3. Machine tools.
4. Ferro alloys and tool steels.
5. Basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics.
6. Antibiotics and other essential drugs.

7. Fertilizers.
8. Synthetic rubber.
9. Carbonisation of coal.
10. Chemical pulp.
11. Road transport.
12. Sea transport.

All the remaining industries fall in the third category and their future development will in general, be left to the initiative and enterprise of the private sector. The division of industries into separate categories does not imply that they are being placed in water-tight compartments. Inevitably there will not only be overlapping but also a great deal of dovetailing between industries in the private and the public sectors. It will be open to the State to start any industry not included in Schedule A and Schedule B when the needs of planning so require. The State may also permit industries included in schedules 'A' and 'B' to be started in private sector for meeting their own requirements or as by-products. All the industrial undertakings in private sector will, however, be subject to control and regulation in the terms of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. 1951 and other relevant legislation.

It will be the policy of the State to facilitate and encourage the development of industries reserved for the private sector in accordance with the programmes formulated in successive Five Year Plans by ensuring the development of transport, power and other services and by appropriate fiscal and other measures. The State will continue to foster institutions to provide financial aid and also participate in equity capital of such industries. Special assistance will be given to enterprises organised on co-operative lines.

### **Role of Small Scale Industries**

The role of village and small scale industries in the national economy has long been accepted as important, since these industries "create immediate and permanent employment on a large scale at relatively small capital cost, meet a substantial part of the increased demand for consumer goods and simple producer's goods, facilitate mobilisation of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain inadequately utilised and bring about integration of these industries with the rural economy on one hand and large scale industry on the other. They also offer a method of ensuring more equitable distribution of national income and avoiding some of the problems that

unplanned urbanisation tends to create. With improvement in technique and organisation these industries offer possibilities of growing into an efficient and progressive decentralised sector of the economy providing opportunities of work and income all over the country".

The State has been following a policy of supporting village and small scale industries by restricting the volume of production in the large scale sector, by differential taxation or by direct subsidies. Besides continuing these measures, (the State policy will be to ensure that the decentralised sector acquires sufficient vitality to be self-supporting and its development is integrated with that of the larger scale industries. The State will, therefore, try to improve and modernise the techniques of production, the pace of transformation being so regulated as to avoid as far as possible technological unemployment.) Lack of technical and financial assistance, suitable working accommodation and inadequacy of facilities for repair and maintenance are among the serious handicaps of small scale industries. A start has been made with the establishment of industrial estates and rural community workshops to make good these deficiencies. The rural electrification and availability of power at cheap rates will further help. Many of the activities relating to small scale production will be greatly assisted by the organisation of industrial cooperatives which are to be encouraged in every way.

Other important points contained in the Policy Resolution are :—

1. In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in the level of development of different regions should be progressively reduced.
2. To meet the rapidly increasing needs, proper managerial and technical cadres in public services are to be established and training facilities provided in business management in Universities and other institutions.
3. The policy also envisages improvement in living and working conditions of workers and raising their standard of living. The maintenance of industrial peace is one of the prime requisites of industrial progress. There should be joint consultation and workers and technicians should, whenever possible, be associated progressively in management.

## RAJASTHAN GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF AID TO INDUSTRIES

### Industries to be aided

The Rajasthan Government's policy of providing assistance to industries is contained in the Rajasthan State Aid to Industries Act, 1961. Under Sec. 4 of the Act, industries to which aid may be given shall be such as has an important bearing on the economic development of the State and such industry may be :

- (a) A new or nascent industry, or
- (b) an industry to be newly introduced to areas where such industry is undeveloped or under developed, or
- (c) a cottage or village industry or a small scale industry, or
- (d) an old or established industry, provided specific reasons exists for giving such aid.

### Explanation :

- (i) "*Cottage industry*" means an industry carried on in any premises to which the Factory Act, 1948 does not apply and includes diary farming, bee keeping and keeping of poultry farm.
- (ii) "*Small scale industry*" means (a) an industry in which the capital investment does not exceed Rs. 5 lacs irrespective of the number of persons employed, or (b) an industry in which the capital investment does not exceed Rs. 10 lacs and which manufactures ancillaries and components of such industries as may be specified by the State Government from time to time.
- (iii) "*Village industry*" means any industry which forms a normal occupation, whether whole time or part time, of any class of rural population of the State.

### Methods of giving aid

The State Government or any prescribed officer, authority or person may, subject to such conditions and in such manner as may be prescribed, give aid to an industry in one or more of the following ways, namely :—

- (a) by grant of loan,
- (b) by guaranteeing a cash credit, over-draft or fixed advance with a bank or providing any other credit facility,
- (c) by paying a subsidy for the purchase of implements, tools or machinery in order to conduct research,

- (d) by underwriting or subscribing for shares or debentures,
- (e) by guaranteeing a minimum return on the capital of a company,
- (f) by providing at concessional rates supply of land, raw-material, fire wood or water.
- (g) by supply of implements and machinery on hire purchase system or by guaranteeing such purchases
- (h) by supplying at concessional rates electrical energy from a source which is owned by the State Government, by granting rebate on the rate payable by any industry for supply of electricity to it or providing subsidy to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board for supply of power to any industry at the rates specified by the State Government or by providing builtin power houses,
- (i) by granting, free of charge or on favourable terms the services of officers and experts in the service of the State Government for starting or advising an industry,
- (j) by undertaking establishment of industrial estates,
- (k) by granting concessions in, or exemptions from State or local taxes and duties where the law relating thereto authorises such concessions or exemptions,
- (l) by running common facility centres or cluster type training centres or by providing industrial or technical institutions which may be beneficial for the development of the industry,
- (m) by opening emporia or other demonstration centres or providing facilities for marketing of products,
- (n) by giving preference in the purchase of products of an industry,
- (o) by providing credit facility to industrial cooperatives,
- (p) by grant of any assistance in any other form which in the opinion of the State Government, may be conducive for the promotion or development of industries in the State.

Under Sec. 8 of the Act, the State Government is empowered to make rules, consistent with the Act, for the purpose of carrying out generally the provisions thereof and regulating any particular matter thereunder. Such rules are being framed. However, a number of detailed instructions, rules and orders on the above concessions and facilities have already been issued by the Government and these have been explained elsewhere in this book.

## CHAPTER II

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THREE FIVE YEAR PLANS

### The First Five Year Plan

The First Five Year Plan had two-fold objective—it aimed at correcting the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the II World War and the partition of the country and secondly, it proposed to initiate a simultaneous process of an all round balanced development which would ensure a higher national income and a steady improvement in the living standards spread over a period. The general order of priorities in the industrial field approved for the First Plan was :—

- (1) Fuller utilisation of existing capacity in producer goods industries like jute and plywood, and consumer goods industries like cotton textiles, sugar, soap, vanaspati.
- (2) Expansion of capacity in capital and producers goods industries like iron and steel, aluminium, cement, fertilisers, heavy chemicals, machine tools etc.
- (3) Completion of industrial units on which a part of capital expenditure has already been incurred, and
- (4) Establishment of new plants which would lend strength to the industrial structure by rectifying as far as resources permit, the existing lacunae and drawbacks *e.g.*, manufacture of sulphur from gypsum, chemical pulp for rayon etc.

The First Five Year Plan focussed attention on the place of village and small industries in the scheme of national planning. The role of small industries was much more fully recognised and ground was prepared for the implementation of a larger and a more ambitious programme. A number of institutions for promoting different types of small industries like the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Handloom Board, the Handicraft Board, the Small Scale Industries Service Institutes and the National Small Industries Corporation were established. These Boards functioned on national scale and tried to evolve, in coöperation with the State Governments and other institutions, a compact programme of development of industries concerned. The progress of expenditure in the industries sector



during the First Plan was as under :—

	<i>1952 plan provisions</i>	<i>First plan provisions after adjustment</i>	<i>Total expendi- ture during the plan</i>
	(Rupees in lacs)		
1. Large Scale Indus- tries, Mining in- cluding Scientific Research.			
(a) Central Govt.	131.71	121.30	42.60
(b) State Govts.	14.22	17.40	13.47
2. Village and Small Industries.			
(a) Central Govt.	15.00	37.50	33.69
(b) State Govts.	11.94	12.03	10.06

Expenditure by the various Boards set up by the Central Govt. for the village and small scale industries were as follows :—

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Expenditure during the First Plan (Rupees in lacs)</i>
1. Handloom.	12.23
2. Khadi.	12.32
3. Village Industries	2.87
4. Small Scale Industries.	4.41
5. Handcrafts.	0.82
6. Sericulture.	0.66
7. Coir	0.30

Few States had clearly worked out programmes for the development of village and small industries during the First Five Year Plan. The First Plan of Rajasthan provided mainly for the continuance or elaboration of the programmes which had been carried on for many years before in the covenanted States. These related mainly to the strengthening of the departmental organisations, training, marketing and assistance to specific but limited schemes of development of small scale industries. The total plan provision for 5 years for small scale industries in Rajasthan was only Rs. 38.5 lacs against which an expenditure of Rs. 32 lacs was incurred.

## SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

### Objectives and Priorities of Industrial Programme

Within the frame work of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the expansion of industrial capacity during the Second Five Year Plan was conceived in the following terms :—

- (1) increased production of iron and steel and of heavy chemicals including nitrogenous fertilisers and development of heavy engineering and machine building industries ;
- (2) expansion of capacities in respect of other commodities and producers goods such as aluminium, cement, chemical pulp, dyestuffs, phosphatic fertilisers and of essential drugs ;
- (3) modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries which have already come into existence such as jute and cotton-textiles and sugar ;
- (4) fuller utilisation of existing installed capacity in industries where there are wide gap between capacity and production, and
- (5) expansion of capacity of consumer goods industries keeping in view the requirements of common production programmes and the production targets for the decentralised sector of industry.

The programme of development of village and small scale industries during the Second Plan and problems connected with their implementation were reviewed by the Karve Committee which was appointed by the Planning Commission in June, 1955. In making its proposals the Committee kept three main aims in view, namely :

- (a) to avoid, as far as possible, further technological unemployment such as occurs, specially in traditional village industries ;
- (b) to provide for as large a measure of increased employment as possible through village and small industries ; and
- (c) to provide the basis for the structure of an essentially decentralised society and also for progressive economic development at a fairly rapid rate.

### Plan Outlay and Allocations in the Second Plan

The Second Five Year Plan provided for a total outlay of Rs. 890 crores for industry and mining, out of which Rs. 617 crores were for large and medium scale industries, Rs. 73 crores for mining

and Rs. 200 crores for village and small scale industries. The distribution of outlay between different industries under the head "Village and Small Scale Industries" during the Second Plan was as follows :

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Plan Outlay</i> (Rupees in crores)
<b>1. Handloom weaving :</b>	
Cotton weaving.	56·0
Silk weaving.	1·5
Wool weaving.	2·0
	<hr/>
	59·5
	<hr/>
<b>2. Khadi :</b>	
Wool spinning and weaving.	1·9
Decentralised cotton spinning and weaving of khadi.	14·8
	<hr/>
	16·7
	<hr/>
<b>3. Village Industries :</b>	
Handpounding of rice.	5·0
Vegetable oil (Ghani).	6·7
Leather footwear and tanning.	5·0
Gur and khandsari.	7·0
Cottage-match industry.	1·1
Other village industries.	14·0
	<hr/>
	38·8
	<hr/>
<b>4. Handicrafts.</b>	9·0
<b>5. Small scale industries</b>	55·0
<b>6. Sericulture.</b>	5·0
<b>7. Coir spinning and weaving.</b>	1·7
<b>8. General schemes of adminis- tration and research.</b>	15·0
	<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	<b>200·0</b>
	<hr/>

## RAJASTHAN'S SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The outlay of Rajasthan's Second Five Year Plan for village and small scale industries was initially kept as Rs. 5.37 crores but was subsequently revised to Rs. 3.70 crores. Against this revised allocation, a sum of Rs. 3.21 crores (estimated) was spent under the various heads as shown below :

[Rs. in lacs]

	<i>Plan outlay</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>
1. Handloom development	58.56	58.55
2. Wool development	11.08	8.69
3. Silk development	0.66	0.83
4. Small scale industries :		
(a) Loans	96.85	82.42
(b) Subsidy on power and to Industrial Cooperatives	2.03	0.77
(c) Expansion of the Direc- torate	34.63	31.70
(d) Production-cum-training centres	43.64	27.83
(e) Other schemes	11.85	32.07
5. Handicrafts	35.48	22.71
6. Khadi and village industries	11.00	13.07
7. Industrial Estates	61.00	42.19
8. Weights and Measures (Metric System)	3.02	0.52
Total	369.80	321.36

## THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

### Objectives and Priorities of Industrial Programme

The Industrial Plan for 1961-66 aims at laying the foundation for further rapid industrialization over the next 15 years. It is, therefore, considered essential to encourage the establishment of basic capital and producers goods industries with special emphasis on machine building programmes and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following plan periods the growth of economy becomes self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. In respect

of other manufactured goods, while essential needs are to be provided fully, restraint on consumption is to be exercised specially on goods of luxury or semi-luxury character. The expansion of industry is to continue to be governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1956. As in the Second Plan, the roles of the public and private sectors are conceived of as supplementary and complementary to each other.

Having regard to the pressure on resources, utilisation of existing installed capacity is to take precedence over expansion or setting up new units. Secondly, expansion of existing units is to be given preference over establishment of new units. As regards new projects, accent will have to be on projects which by contributing to exports or by replacing imports can earn or save foreign exchange. Subject to these considerations, the emphasis to be given to programmes and projects over the next few years will have to be broadly in accordance with the following priorities :—

- (1) Completion of projects envisaged under the Second Plan.
- (2) Expansion and diversification of capacity of heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy, tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products.
- (3) Increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin.
- (4) Increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials.

The main objectives to be kept in view in implementing the programmes for village and small industries in the Third Plan will be :

- (i) to improve the productivity of the worker and reduce production costs by placing relatively greater emphasis on positive forms of assistance, such as improvement of skill, supply of technical advice, better equipment and credit, etc. ;
- (ii) to reduce progressively the role of subsidies, sales rebates and sheltered markets ;

- (iii) to promote the growth of industries in rural areas and small towns ;
- (iv) to promote the development of small scale industries as ancillaries to large industries ; and
- (v) to organise artisans and craftsmen on cooperative lines.

### Outlay and Allocations in the Third Plan

In the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 2,416 crores has been provided for under head 'Industries and Mining'. For village and small scale industries, a provision of Rs. 264 crores has been made, the break-up of which is given below :-

(in crores of Rupees)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Plan Provision</i>
1. Handloom industry	34.0
2. Powerlooms in handloom sector	4.0
3. Khadi	72.4
4. Village industries	20.0
5. Sericulture	7.0
6. Coir industry	3.2
7. Handicrafts	8.6
8. Small scale industries	84.6
9. Industrial estates	30.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>264.0</b>

In addition to the outlay indicated above a provision of about Rs. 20 crores has been made in the programme of Community Development for the development of village and small industries and some provisions have also been kept for this purpose in the programmes for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons and welfare of backward classes. A sum of Rs. 275 crores is expected to be invested in village and small scale industries from private sources including banking institutions.

### RAJASTHAN'S THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Third Plan provision in the industries sector in Rajasthan is Rs. 530 lacs, out of which Rs. 30 lacs are provided for the development of medium and large scale industries and Rs. 500 lacs for the village and small scale industries. The detailed plan outlay under different heads in the industries sector together with physical targets

to be achieved during the third plan period are given below :—

### Large and Medium Industries

	<i>Outlay 1961-66 Rs. in lacs</i>	<i>Physical targets 1961-66</i>
1. Development of Industrial Areas.	24.66	15 Areas to be developed.
2. Pilot project for Sodium Sulphate.	5.34	1 Plant to be set up.

### Village and Small Scale Industries

	<i>Outlay in 1961-66 Rs. in lacs</i>	<i>Physical targets 1961-66</i>
<b>1. Handloom development including wool—</b>		
(a) Handloom sales depots.	0.75	15 lac yds. cloth to be sold.
(b) Dye houses.	0.16	—
(c) Housing colonies for weavers.	4.60	5 colonies to be completed.
(d) Quality marking.	2.23	—
(e) Staff for credit facilities.	3.30	—
(f) Central organisation.	4.13	—
(g) Rebate on sales of handloom cloth.	5.00	—
(h) Publicity and propaganda.	0.75	—
(i) Looms and accessories.	4.07	2550 weavers to be benefited.
(j) Loans for share capital.	2.00	10000 weavers to be benefited.
(k) Mechanised woollen dyeing, printing and finishing centre.	1.50	1 centre, to be started.
(l) Blanket production centre.	4.50	27000 blankets to be produced.
(m) Wool deburring and carbonising plant.	0.05	1 plant to be established.
(n) Common facility centres for wool in blocks.	3.95	10 centres to be started.
(o) Calendering and finishing plant.	0.01	1 plant to be established.

**2. Small Scale Industries :**

(a) Loans to small scale industries.	175.00	3500 units to be benefited.
(b) Subsidies :	10.00	
In power supply		3500 units to be benefited and
To Industrial Cooperatives.		150 units to be benefited.
To Distt. Industries Associations.		—
(c) Training :	24.00	
Cluster type training centres		15 centres to be opened. 3300 trainees to be benefited.
Leather works training institute		200 trainees to be benefited.
Service-cum-training institute for ceramics		1 centre to be opened.
In plant training.		100 trainees to be benefited.
(d) Expansion of Directorate.	25.00	—
(e) Other schemes :	23.00	—
Expansion of Industrial Laboratory.		—
Quality Marking.		5 centres to be opened.
Common facility centers in Blocks,		100 centres to be opened.
Social welfare schemes, etc.		100 displaced women to be helped.
(f) Small Scale Industries Corporation.	15.00	1 Corporation.
<b>3. Industrial Estates.</b>	<b>157.00</b>	26 new industrial estates with 800 sheds in urban areas and 100 sheds in rural areas to be set up.
<b>4. Khadi and Village Industries.</b>	<b>10.00</b>	—
<b>5. Sericulture.</b>	<b>1.00</b>	—



**6. Handicrafts :**

(a) Handicraft Emporium.	6.00	1 Emporium to be opened.
(b) Quality Marking Centres.	4.00	10 centres to be opened,
(c) Design Extension Centres.	10.00	20 centres to be opened.
(d) Common Facility Centres.	3.00	4 centres to be opened.
Total 1 to 6.		500.00

Rajasthan has 12% of the area and 4.3% of the population of the Indian Union. The state is very sparsely populated and is industrially backward. As against a total provision of Rs. 137 crores under the head village and small scale industries for all States, Rajasthan's allocation is only Rs. 5 crores (Rs. 11 crores to Punjab, a prosperous State with population equal to Rajasthan). However, Rajasthan has well started its programme and is determined to use these funds in the best possible manner. During the first year of the Third Plan (1961-62) a sum of Rs. 81.50 (provisional) has already been utilised and for the second year (1962-63) the proposed outlay is Rs. 87.84 lacs.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **ORGANISATIONS TO HELP SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES**

#### **Central Government Organisations**

Development of small scale industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments but the Central Government have also been taking keen interest in encouraging small scale industries. The industry side of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, looks after the encouragement and development of large and small scale industries in the public and the private sectors as envisaged under various plans. The Minister for Commerce and Industry is in charge of this Ministry who is assisted by a Minister of State for Industries. The Secretariat of this Ministry is under a Secretary who is assisted by two Additional Secretaries, seven Joint Secretaries and a number of Deputy and Under Secretaries.

#### **Small Scale Industries Board**

The Small Scale Industries Board was set up in November, 1954 as an advisory body to assist the Central and State Governments in the formulation of policies and programmes for the development of small scale industries. The Union Minister for Industry is the Chairman of the Board which comprises of the following :

- (i) Representatives of the Central Government.
- (ii) Representatives of the State Governments.
- (iii) One representative each of the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and State Financial Corporations.
- (iv) Representatives of the State Small Scale Industries Boards.
- (v) Non-officials, representing other interests.

The Board usually holds its meetings, by rotation, in different States, usually once a quarter. This helps the members to acquire first-hand knowledge of developments in every State, besides drawing their attention on particular problems of the local industries. The twentieth meeting of the Board was held at Delhi on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th April, 1962. Among other things the Board discussed matters connected with credit facilities, supply of raw materials, revision of definitions of small scale industries and dispersal of industries.

## Central Small Industries Organisation

In order to carry out the various programmes and policies of the Government of India for the development of small scale industries an office known as CSIO (Central Small Industries Organisation) headed by the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, attached to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was created in the year 1954. The Office of the Development Commissioner maintains close liaison with the State Governments and different organisations and institutions concerned with the development of small scale industries. It also supervises, coordinates and controls the activities of the Small Scale Industries Service Institutes, Branch Institutes and Industrial Extension Centres established in different parts of the country. At the headquarters, the Development Commissioner is assisted by :

- (i) a Jt. Development Commissioner for Administration ;
- (ii) a Director for Industrial Policy and Development concerning Engineering Industries ;
- (iii) a Director for Chemical Industries
- (iv) a Director for Industrial Estates and Civil Engineering Works ;
- (v) a Director of Economic Investigation and Statistics ;
- (vi) a Director of Business Management and Training ;
- (vii) a Director for Ancillary Industries ;
- (viii) a Director who functions as Secretary of the Small Scale Industries Board and also looks after State Government Schemes, Publications and Publicity.

Each Director is assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Junior Field Officers.

### Small Industries Service Institutes

There are 16 Small Industries Service Institutes, one for each State and four Branch Institutes at Rajkot, Hubli, Allahabad and Agra. The Institutes have Extension Centres to cater to the needs of particular areas or industries. The Small Industries Service Institutes render following assistance to the small scale industries :—

- (i) Conduct economic surveys in particular industries and areas and to make concrete recommendations ;
- (ii) Advise small units on improved technical processes and use of modern machinery and equipment ;

- (iii) Demonstrate the use of modern technical processes through workshops in Extension Centres and Small Mobile Workshops mounted on trucks ;
- (iv) Instruct small industries in proper methods of business management, including marketing, financial accounting, cost accounting, factory legislation, personal relations etc. ;
- (v) Undertake surveys with a view to assist small manufacturers in marketing their products ;
- (vi) Act as information centre, including the publication of bulletins, pamphlets, model schemes and supplying economic and commercial information ;
- (vii) Carry out research on problems like use of proper raw materials, improved designs of machinery etc. ; and
- (viii) Conduct training classes in such subjects as blue-print reading, heat treatment and foundry.

### **Industrial Design Cell**

The small scale industries are not in a position to afford the cost of engaging industrial designers and, therefore, keep on producing the same type of goods. Realising this the Central Small Industries Organisation have set up an Industrial Design Cell attached to the Small Industries Service Institute, New Delhi, which is staffed by industrial designers specialised in different trades. Product designs are prepared at the initiative of the designers themselves as well as at the instance of small industrialists. In all 1,262 designs have been prepared up to 31 December, 1961 in the field of ceramics, domestic, utensils and cutlery, furniture, electrical appliances, hardware, glass, leather, plastic articles etc. Blue-print copies of these designs, which give detailed dimensions and specifications, are supplied to interested parties on payment of nominal prices, for being adopted for their products. The small industrialists can approach the Design Cell through the Small Industries Service Institute located in their State for solution of their design problems.

### **Rajasthan Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur**

The Small Industries Service Institute for Rajasthan was set up in the year 1958 at Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur. The Institute is playing a useful role in providing technical guidance to the small scale industries in the State. It has also started an Institute Workshop at Industrial Estate, Jaipur, which provides training in machine

shop, tool room, carpentry and pattern making. The Institute is shortly starting the following Extension Centres also :—

<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>Trades Covered</i>
Extension Centre, Kota	General engineering, paints and varnish and boiled oil.
Extension Centre, Jodhpur	Footwear and machine shop.
Extension Centre, Udaipur	General engineering and metal finishing.

The Institute has following officers at present :—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Specialization</i>
1. Director	Mechanical.
2. Dy. Director	Chemicals.
3. Dy. Director	Ceramics.
4. Asstt. Director	Business Management.
5. Asstt. Director	Economic Investigation.
6. Asstt. Director	Fruit Preservation.
7. Asstt. Director	Administration.
8. Asstt. Director	Electrical.
9. Asstt. Director	Foundry.
10. Asstt. Director	Mechanical.
11. Junior Field Officer	Economic Investigation.
12. Junior Field Officer	Mechanical Mechanist.
13. Junior Field Officer	Jigs and Fixtures.
14. Junior Field Officer	Electroplating.
15. Junior Field Officer	Economic Investigation.
16. Junior Field Officer	Leather and Footwear.
17. Junior Field Officer	Business Management and Training.
18. Junior Field Officer	Carpentry and Pattern Making.
19. Junior Field Officer	Economic Investigation.
20. Junior Field Officer	Mechanical.
21. Investigator	Electrical.
22. Investigator	Mechanical.

### **Other Central Government Institutions**

Besides the above, following other organisations attached to the Central Ministry of Commerce and Industry also render assistance to the small scale industries :—

(a) *Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.* This office is responsible for the execution of the Government

policies relating to import and export controls. Branch offices of this organisation are functioning at Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Ernakulam, Madras, New Delhi, Pondicherry, Rajkot, Shillong, Visakhapatnam and New Kandla.

(b) *Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.* The Textile Commissioner, with his headquarters at Bombay, is in charge of the development and regulation of all textile industries other than jute and sericulture industries. He is also responsible for the development of textile machine industry in the country.

(c) *Office of the Economic Adviser, New Delhi.* This office renders technical advice to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on all issues of economic nature. It also compiles the official index number of prices in India, conducts research on prices and tariffs, employment, foreign trade and industries and offers assistance in bringing out publications by the Ministry relating to economic, commercial and industrial matters.

(d) *Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur.* This office, with five Regional Offices at Sambhar, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Mandi is responsible for the administration of Salt Cess Act, quality control of salt, running of salt laboratories and Government salt factories. It also arranges for the distribution of salt throughout the country in consultation with the State Governments.

(e) *Tariff Commission, Bombay.* The Commission is a statutory body and enquires into the claims for protection to industries as well as other allied matters referred to it by the Central Government. It also reviews the manner in which the protection granted to industries is operated.

(f) *The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.* The Khadi and Village Industries Commission was established in 1957 replacing the advisory body known as All India Khadi and Village Industries Board. The functions of the Commission are to plan, organise and implement programmes for the development of khadi and village industries. The Commission is advised by a Board established under the Act.

(g) *Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, Bombay.* This office is responsible for administration of the Trade Mark Act, 1958 and the Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

(h) *All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi.* The Board

advises the Government on measures to be taken for the development of handicrafts and assists the State Governments in planning and executing development schemes concerning handicrafts.

(i) *The All India Handloom Board, Bombay.* The All India Handloom Board, constituted in 1952, advises Government on problems of the handloom industry, examines schemes for the improvement and development of the industry and makes recommendations for the grant of financial assistance for such schemes.

(j) *The Tea Board, Calcutta.* The Tea Board administers the Tea Act, 1953 and is concerned with measures for the development of tea industry in India including the control of the cultivation of tea and the export of tea.

(k) *The Coffee Board, Bangalore.* This is also a statutory board and its main function is the development of the coffee industry.

(l) *The Coir Board, Ernakulam.* The Coir Board was established under the Coir Industry Act, 1953 with its headquarters at Ernakulam in Kerala. It looks after the development of coir industry.

(m) *The Rubber Board, Kottayam.* This board was set up under the provision of the Rubber Act, 1947 and is responsible for the development of rubber industry.

(n) *The Central Silk Board, Bombay.* The Board is vested with the responsibility of looking after the development of sericulture industry. It also undertakes schemes of research, training and development of special races of silk worms.

(o) *The Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.* This is a quasi-government institution which is responsible for drawing up standards for the products of Indian industries.

### **The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi**

The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi, was started as a company in the year 1955. The main functions of this Corporation are :—

- (i) Helping small scale industries in participating in the stores purchase programme of the Central Government.
- (ii) Providing of modern machines on hire-purchase basis.
- (iii) Developing small scale industries as ancillary units to large scale industries.

- (iv) Arranging marketing of small scale industry products by starting emporia and sales depots and promoting their export.
- (v) To construct and manage Industrial Estates at Okhla and Naini (Allahabad) and to establish and run Prototype Production-cum-Training Centres.

Formerly, the Corporation had four Subsidiary Corporations at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. However, since 1st April, 1961 all the Subsidiary Corporations have been amalgamated with the main Corporation and three branch offices have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The National Small Industries Corporation (Delhi) Private Ltd., has been merged with the main Corporation and a separate Delhi Cell has been set up in the main Corporation to look after the work relating to hire-purchase scheme for the Northern Region.

### **State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi**

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., was registered as a joint stock company in the year 1956 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore which has later been increased to Rs. 5 crores. The chief object of the Corporation is to promote exports and also to import such commodities as the Government may from time to time direct. The Corporation has developed trade with the East European countries where the foreign trade is wholly State-controlled. All proposals of barter are first screened by the State Trading Corporation before being put to the Ministry for approval. STC's export activities may be grouped under three main headings :

- (i) Items for which STC has exclusive rights, such as cement, iron ore and salt.
- (ii) Items for which STC has a major share of export quota such as manganese ore.
- (iii) Other items which STC exports to supplement the efforts of private trade. In this category mention may be made of shoe export to U.S.S.R. and pulses export to Ceylon and Mauritius.

On the import side also the activities of the STC fall into three distinct categories :—

- (i) Items for which STC has got monopoly, such as caustic soda, soda ash, raw silk, fertilisers, mercury and seed potatoes.



(ii) Items which the STC is directed to import in order to supplement the general imports in order to stabilise price levels or to arrange imports under barter system. Under this category the STC has imported non-ferrous metals, newsprint art silk yarn, giant tyres, photographic material, printing and writing paper and cotton yarn.

(iii) To assist actual users in import of essential requirements and raw materials on rupee payment basis or barter.

The value of exports and imports handled by STC during the year 1959-60 was Rs. 23.32 crores and Rs. 13.45 crores respectively.

The following Corporations are also functioning under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India :—

- (i) The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,
- (ii) The Indian Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd.,
- (iii) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.

### **Rajasthan Government Organisations**

The work relating to the industrial development in Rajasthan is under the Chief Minister who is also the Minister for Industries and Supplies. He is assisted by a Deputy Minister who is in charge of Industries as well as Finance Portfolio. The Secretariat is under a Secretary who is assisted by a Deputy Secretary, an Officer on Special Duty for Heavy Industries, an Assistant Secretary, a Section Officer and other staff. For the purpose of advising the Government on industrial development in the State the Government have also set up an Industrial Advisory Council under the chairmanship of the Minister in charge for Industries and Supplies.

### **Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Board**

For the development of small scale industries, the Rajasthan Government have set up a Small Scale Industries Board on the lines of the Central Small Scale Industries Board. This Board has recently been reconstituted and a list of its members is given in Appendix 11 to this book. The Board has a Standing Committee which reviews the progress of work relating to small scale industries during the interval between the meetings of the Board. The meetings of the Board are held occasionally at different places in the State.

Besides this Board there are following other Boards in Rajasthan:

- (1) Rajasthan Handloom Board.

(2) Rajasthan Handicrafts Board, and

(3) Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board.

List of members of these Boards have been given in Appendices 12, 13 and 14 to this book. Details of working of these Boards have been given in the chapters connected with the industry concerned.

### Industries and Supplies Directorate

The Industries and Supplies Department of Rajasthan Government is headed by a Director of Industries and Supplies who is an officer from the I.A.S. cadre. He is assisted by various other officers at the Headquarters as mentioned below :—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Officer</i>	<i>Subjects dealt with</i>
1.	Jt. Director (Small Scale Industries)	Small Scale and Cottage Industries, Planning, Community Development and Training, Small Scale Industries Board.
2.	Jt. Director (Chemicals)	Chemical Industries, Large and Heavy Industries, Salt.
3.	Jt. Director (Handicrafts)	Handicrafts, Marketing and Exhibitions, Wool and Silk Industries and their Boards, Khadi and Village Industries, and K. & V. Industries Board.
4.	Jt. Director (Industrial Estates)	Industrial Estates and Industrial Areas, Loan and Subsidies, including Subsidy in power supply Industrial Cooperatives, Registrar of Non-trading Companies.
5.	Controller of Weights and Measures.	Weights and Measures, Shops and Establishments.
6.	Dy. Director (Chemicals)	Chemical Industries (Also works as Regional Dy. Director for Jaipur Region).

7. Dy. Director (Leather)
8. Dy. Director (Supplies).
9. Asstt. Director (M. & E.)
10. Asstt. Director (Planning)
11. Asstt. Director (H. Q.)
12. Accounts Officer.
13. Asstt. Accounts Officer  
(Temporary)
14. Marketing Officer.

Leather Industries (also works as Principal, Leather Institute, Jaipur).  
 Controlled Commodities and Import Licences.  
 Handicrafts, Marketing and Exhibitions.  
 Planning.  
 Establishment.  
 Accounts, Budget.  
 Handicraft Accounts.  
 Exhibitions.

### **District Administration :**

For the purpose of Industries and Supplies Department the State has been divided into four Regions and 14 District Headquarters. A Deputy Director of Industries and Supplies is in charge of the Region and a District Industries Officer of the District/Districts. The jurisdictions of 4 Regional Deputy Directors and 14 District Industries Officers are as follows :—

<i>Name of Region</i>	<i>Headquarters of Distt. Industries Officers.</i>	<i>Jurisdiction covered</i>
1. Jaipur Region.	Jaipur.	Jaipur City, Distt. of Jaipur excluding Kotputli and Dausa Sub-Divisions and Tonk District.
	Alwar.	Alwar Distt. and Kotputli and Dausa Sub-Divisions of Jaipur District.
	Sikar.	Sikar & Jhunjhnu Districts.
	Ajmer.	Ajmer District.
	Sriganganagar.	Sriganganagar Distt. and Rajasthan Canal Area.

2. Jodhpur Region. Jodhpur.	Jodhpur and Nagaur Districts.
Barmer.	Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts.
Pali.	Pali, Sirohi and Jalore Districts.
Bikaner.	Bikaner and Churu Districts.
3. Kota Region. Kota.	Kota and Bundi Districts.
Jhalawar.	Jhalawar and Banswara Districts.
Bharatpur.	Bharatpur and Sawaimadhopur Districts.
4. Udaipur Region. Udaipur.	Udaipur and Dungarpur Districts.
Bhilwara.	Bhilwara and Chittorgarh Districts.

### Panchayat Samiti Administration

With the introduction of democratic decentralisation in Rajasthan and enactment of Rajasthan Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1959, all development activities in rural areas have been entrusted to the elected Panchayat Samities. The Panchayat Samities, consisting of all Sarpanchas and some coopted members, headed by a Pradhan, are autonomous bodies formulating and implementing their own programmes within the framework of the schemes of the Department concerned. Every Panchayat Samiti has three Standing Committees and the Standing Committee for Production looks after the work of 'Rural Arts and Crafts' and other industrial schemes. The Vikas Adhikari is Panchayat Samiti's Chief Executive Officer who is aided by a number of Extension Officers and other staff. For the promotion of industries an Extension Officer for Industries and a number of other technical personnel have been posted in each Panchayat Samiti. Besides supervising the running of various training and demonstration centres, the Industries Extension Officers help in the formation of Industrial Co-operatives of village artisans and assist the cottage and small scale industries of their areas in obtaining raw materials, loans and subsidies and other facilities from the State Government and All-India Boards.

## **Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Jaipur**

The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Bhagwandas Road, Jaipur is a private limited company registered in June, 1961 with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. The main objects of the Corporation are as under :—

1. To help the growth of small industries by providing them with monetary, technical and managerial assistance.
2. To arrange the supply of machinery and equipment required by the small industries.
3. To construct Industrial Estates on behalf of the Government and to maintain them.
4. To procure orders for supply of goods from Government Departments and get those executed from small industries.
5. To guarantee the competency of the small units for performance of the contracts taken from the Government Departments or any other agency.
6. To procure raw materials which are in short supply and by opening raw material depots for distribution to small industries at fair price.
7. To run Marketing Emporia for promoting the sale of the products of small industries and of handicraft workers and to run production centres for manufacturing quality and decorative goods.
8. To establish agencies in India and abroad for sale of the products of small industries and handicrafts.
9. To establish or subsidise training institutes, research laboratories and experimental workshops for helping the small industries.
10. To subscribe to the shares of any other Company or Society the objects of which is to promote and develop small industries in the State.
11. To effect co-ordination between the large and small industries by suitable methods to enable the small industries to manufacture such parts and components as required by the large industries.

The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven Government Directors and two non-official Directors with Dy. Minister for Industries and Supplies as Chairman. The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation is designated as General Manager. The Government of Rajasthan have decided to transfer the

following commercial units which are run by the Deptt. of Industries and Supplies to the Corporation :

1. Raw material Depot.
2. Marketing Emporia at New Delhi, Jaipur and Mt. Abu.
3. Furniture Making Centre, Jaipur.
4. Woollen Production Centre, Bikaner.

The Corporation has already opened raw material depots at Jaipur, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner and has taken up the distribution of B. P. & G. P. Sheets, Wire, Zinc, Copper, Brass Scrap, Tinplates, Cement, Coal, Polystrene and Ivory in whole of Rajasthan. The management of the Furniture Making Centre has been taken over from the Industries Department from 1st February, 1962 and that of the Handicraft Emporia and Woollen Production Centre, Bikaner from 1st April, 1962.

### **Rajasthan Financial Corporation, Jaipur**

This Corporation was established in the year 1955 to give financial assistance in the form of long term loans to industries in Rajasthan. The details about the working of this Corporation have been explained in Chapter VIII of this book.

## CHAPTER IV

### LICENCES TO START INDUSTRIES

#### **Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951**

The Constitution of India guarantees every citizen of India the right to practise any profession or to carry on any active trade and profession or to set up any industry. However, to avoid haphazard growth of industries in the country, the Government of India considered it expedient to take under its control some important large scale industries. Accordingly, the Government of India enacted the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 which provides for the development and regulations of industries specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Under section 11 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 no person can set up a scheduled industrial undertaking except under and in accordance with a licence issued on that behalf by the Central Government. The following categories of industries require licences under the various provisions of the Act :—

1. New undertakings pertaining to the scheduled industries having fixed assets i.e., land, building and machinery, of not less than Rs. 10 lakhs in value (formerly, such industries employing more than 100 workers were required to obtain licences but recently the Government of India have exempted industrial undertakings having fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value irrespective of the number of persons employed from the formality of obtaining industrial licence under this Act).
2. Existing undertakings which propose to effect substantial expansion as explained in the Act.
3. Existing undertakings which propose to take up the manufacture of "new articles" as defined in the Act.
4. For shifting of existing industrial undertakings from one location to another.

The Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules 1959, as amended from time to time lay down the procedure for applying for licences. An application for a licence or for permission is required

to be made in the relevant forms appended to the Rules and should be addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi, and should be recommended by the State Government concerned. The application shall also be accompanied by a Treasury Challan for a fee of Rs. 50/- credited under head "XXXII Industries and Supplies—Miscellaneous Receipts". The applications are put up before a "Licensing Committee" which grants licences on such terms and conditions as regards capacity, locations etc., as may be decided.

### **Permission for Small Scale Industries**

The term "Small Scale Industries" comprises various groups of industries each having distant characteristics requiring specialised attention. All India Boards/Commission have been set up for the development of Handloom/Silk/Coir/Handicrafts/Khadi and Village industries and industries not covered by these Boards have been grouped into what are known as "Small Scale Industries." Formerly this term covered those units as employed less than 50 workers per day while using power or less than 100 workers per day without the use of power and had capital assets not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs. According to the current working definition adopted by the Government of India the term small scale industries includes all industrial units with a capital investment of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed. Capital investment for the purpose of this definition will mean investment in fixed assets like land, buildings, machinery and equipment. The question of revision of the definition of small scale industries, so as to include all industries with a capital investment up to Rs. 10 lakhs under this term is at present under consideration of the Government.

No prior approval or permission of any Government agency either of the Central or State is required to start a small scale industry. There is, however, acute shortage of some industrial raw materials and it is advisable to consult the local Industries Officer about the availability of raw materials for the industry proposed to be started. There are certain small scale industries included in the "Common Production Programme" such as Cycles, Sewing Machines, Insecticide formulations, Dyestuff manufacture, Watches and Clocks, Electronic industries such as manufacture of Tubes and Transistors, Radios, Record Changers, Amplifiers etc., in whose cases production programmes are required to be approved by the State and Central Governments. Prior approval should, therefore, be



obtained in such cases so as to facilitate getting of import licences for components. It is also in the interest of other small scale industries to get their schemes of starting new industries technically examined and approved by the Small Industries Service Institutes, so as to be on the safe and secure ground from the very beginning.

### **Registration with the State Industries Directorate.**

All the existing or new small scale industries are now required to be registered with the State Industries Department. This registration is intended to facilitate administration of small industries programme and to bring all small scale industries under its fold. All the small scale industries requiring imported raw materials, machinery or components and other controlled commodities are now required to quote the registration number while applying for import licence or quota certificate under the rules. The registration also helps the industries in participating in the Government's stores purchase programme.

All the small scale industries, whether existing or new, shall apply to the District Industries Officer in the prescribed form, in triplicate, for registration of their industry. A specimen form of application is given in Annexure 1 to this Book. The District Industries Officer, after making necessary enquiries, will forward the application to the Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur who will issue a Registration Certificate allocating a specific registration number to that small scale industry.

### **Procedure to obtain Permissions from Municipal Boards**

The Municipal Boards and other Local Bodies have been authorised to regulate the construction of factory buildings and running of industries in their respective jurisdictions ; their main concern being prevention of public nuisance and regulation of drainage, ventilation, sanitation and hygiene. Before starting any new industry permission should, therefore, be obtained from the Municipality, Panchayat, or Local Body concerned for :

- (a) Starting and running of an industry.
- (b) Construction of factory and other buildings for running an industry.

Under Sec. 248 of the Rajasthan Municipal Act, 1959, if a Municipal Board is satisfied that a building or a place intended to be used by a person for the following industries is likely to become nuisance to neighbourhood or is likely to be dangerous to life, health

or property, the Board may refuse permission :

- (a) for boiling or storing offal, blood, bones or vags.,
- (b) for sorting, curing or storing fish,
- (c) for storing hides, horns and skins,
- (d) for tanning,
- (e) for manufacture of leather or leather goods,
- (f) for dyeing,
- (g) for soap making,
- (h) for washing or drying wool or hair,
- (i) for oil boiling,
- (j) for melting alloy sulphur,
- (k) for burning or baking bricks, pottery, lime or surkhi,
- (l) as an oil mill,
- (m) as a flour mill worked otherwise than by electric power,
- (n) as a distillery or,
- (o) as a manufacture of any other kind from which offensive or unwholesome smell, fume, soot or dust arises or which may involve risk of fire.

Similarly, Sec. 170 of the Rajasthan Municipality Act, 1959 authorises Municipalities to require its proper permission to be obtained for erection of a new building or new part of a building. The industrialists should, therefore, get their plans of factory building approved by the Municipality before starting the construction.

### **Procedure to obtain Licences under the Factories Act, 1948 and Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951**

All the industries employing more than 9 workers if using power and employing more than 19 workers, if not using power, fall under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948. Under the Labour Department Notification No. F. 3 (104) Ind(C)/60, dated 24th Nov., 1960 issued in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948, provisions of the Factories Act apply also to cotton ginning, saw and other wood working machines and printing presses even though the number of persons employed therein is less than ten if working with the aid of power. Under Sec. 3 of the Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1951 no building shall be constructed or taken into use as a factory unless previous permission in writing is obtained from the Chief Inspector of Factories for Rajasthan. Application for approval of the plan of a factory building should be made in the prescribed form specimen of which is

given in Annexure 2 to this Book. Such an application should be accompanied by :

- (1) A flow chart of the manufacturing process.
- (2) Plans, in duplicate, showing site of the factory and adjacent surroundings and plan elevation and necessary cross section of the various buildings.
- (3) Such other information as the Chief Inspector of Factories may require.

The Chief Inspector, after satisfying himself, [will return one copy of each plan duly approved for starting construction of the building. Before commencing work in a factory building an application in the prescribed form as given in Annexure 3 to this Book should be made, at least 30 days before, to the Chief Inspector of Factories for the registration and grant of licence to run that industry. Each application should be accompanied by a notice of occupation in the prescribed form and a receipted Government Treasury Challan depositing the amount of prescribed fees as given below under head "46, Misc. Deptts.—fees for licence of factories."

#### Schedule of Fees in Rupees

Quantity of H.P. installed	Maximum number of workers to be employed during the year						
	20	50	100	250	500	750	1000 & above
—	10	25	50	125	250	375	500
10	25	50	60	150	300	450	600
50	50	75	100	250	500	750	1000
100	100	125	150	375	750	1125	1500
above 100	150	200	250	500	1000	1500	2000

Only on receipt of this licence work should be commenced in a factory.

*Boilers.* The installation and running of boilers is governed by the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Rajasthan Boilers Rules, 1954. Under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 a boiler "means any closed

vessel exceeding 22·75 litres in capacity which is used expressly for generating steam under pressure." Under section 7 of the Act, the owner of a boiler has to apply for registration of a boiler before putting it in use and the registration is required to be renewed annually after due inspections and on payment of due fees.

### **Procedure to obtain Licence to Manufacture Articles liable to Central Duty of Excise :**

According to Section 6 of the Central Excises and Salts Act, 1944, no person shall, except under the authority and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted thereunder, engage in production or manufacture or in any process of the production or manufacture, of any specified goods included in the First Schedule to the said Act or of salt petre or any specified component parts or ingredients of such goods or of specified containers of such goods. Under Section 43 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 every manufacturer who intends to manufacture excisable goods for the first time or to resume the production of such goods shall give notice in writing to the Collector of Central Excise at least fifteen days before commencing operations and specify therein the nature of raw material which he intends to use. Such manufacturer shall also declare in the proper form all premises, pipes and vessels intended to be used by him together with a plan. No manufacture shall be permitted unless a certificate of approval is given by a proper officer. A specimen copy of the application form for obtaining licence to manufacture goods liable to Central Duty of Excise is given in Appendix 4 to this book. Besides obtaining a licence, every manufacturer of excisable goods is also required to execute a bond in the proper form, with such security as the Collector of the Excise may require, to the effect that all such goods produced upon his premises will be produced for charge of duty or deposited in a store-room or other place of storage or otherwise satisfactorily counted for and that no such goods will be removed from the approved premises before the proper duty has been paid.

In addition to above, permission or licences are also required to be obtained for starting certain other industries. An entrepreneur is required to obtain licence for the manufacture of medicines, drugs or pharmaceutical goods under the Central Drugs Act, 1946, for the manufacture of arms and ammunitions under the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, for the manufacture of explosive articles under the Indian Explosives Rules, 1940, for manufacture of food products including

fruit preservation under the Food Products Order, 1955, for manufacture of weights and measures under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures Rules, 1960, for manufacture of wireless receiving sets under the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933, and for the installation of Rice Mills under the Rajasthan Rice Milling Rules, 1961. Permissions are also required for acquisition, installation and working of spindles and looms for the manufacture of cotton and non-cotton textiles from the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. There are some other Acts and Rules too, the provision of which are required to be complied with by the industries. So, before starting an industry the entrepreneur should consult all the authorities concerned and obtain all required permissions or licences.

### **Procedure to get Permission for Foreign Collaboration**

Proposals seeking foreign collaboration for the manufacture of items for which there is considerable demand within the country and which also possess export potential are given encouragement. It is, however, obligatory on the part of any private enterprise desirous of seeking foreign collaboration to obtain prior approval of the Government of India. The usual procedure is that the proposal has to be submitted to the Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, along with a copy of the draft agreement and details of foreign exchange commitments in the matter of import of machinery, raw materials, components, services of foreign technicians, training of Indian personnel and payment of royalties, if any. The proposals are then put up for the consideration of the Foreign Agreements Committee.

While considering proposals for technical collaboration or financial participation with foreign firms, the following broad principles are kept in view :

- (a) The terms of foreign collaboration agreement should be for a fixed period, as a rule not exceeding 10 years.
- (b) There should be no restrictions on export to any country.
- (c) There should be no stipulation that particular products, material etc. will be obtained only from the foreign collaborator.
- (d) The rate of royalty should be low and there should be no provision for payment of a minimum amount regardless of turnover. Royalty should be in proportion to turn-over.

- (e) There should be provision for training of Indian personnel in all fields of production and management.
- (f) There should be a phased programme of rapid build up of indigenous production. Long term assembly and formulations based on import of intermediaries are not encouraged.
- (g) If imported plant and machinery are required for any project, foreign capital investment is generally encouraged in the form of financing. The proportion of foreign to Indian capital in joint ventures and the extent of foreign shareholding that is to be permitted are, however, judged on merits in individual cases.

## CHAPTER V

# SMALL INDUSTRIES AS ANCILLARY AND SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES

### Importance of Ancillary Industries

Small scale industries which may serve as feeders of components and parts to the large scale units are known as ancillary industries. Encouraging ancillary industries is an important objective of the Third Five Year Plan, as this offers a very promising line which can ensure extensive development of small scale industries. A small ancillary unit has a number of advantages over other small scale units, *i.e.*,

- (a) It eliminates competition between the small and large scale industries.
- (b) It solves the marketing problems of small scale industries.
- (c) The ancillary units get the specifications of parts and components to be made by them from the large scale industries, thus eliminating experimentation and difficulties in earlier stages of production.
- (d) Ancillary units not only help the small scale units to grow but also benefit the large scale units, who can devote greater attention and resources to bigger problems thus leading to improvements in production, both in quality and quantity.

In industrially advanced countries the system of ancillary industries is very highly developed. In India efforts were made during the Second Five Year Plan to develop small scale industries as ancillary to large scale industries and such industries also grew up to some extent. A number of large scale units in public and private sectors initiated action in respect of development of ancillary industries. In Rajasthan M/s. National Engineering Industries Ltd., M/S Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., Jaipur and some other industries are getting some of their parts made from the small scale units. The Development Commissioner (SSI), Government of India, and the Directors of Industries in various States are coordinating in exploring the possibilities of components of large scale units manufactured from small scale units and locating suitable entrepreneurs to undertake such manufacture. The Government of India

have also appointed a special committee to determine the extent to which large scale industries are using small scale units as ancillaries and to find out scope for and measures required for promoting the establishment of new ancillary industries. It is expected that to encourage small scale industries as ancillary industries the Government may decentralise some of the processes and stages of production of certain industries.

### **Feeder and Service Industries**

Feeder industries are a kind of general engineering shops which specialise in certain types of products and services such as castings, forging, electroplating, galvanizing, welding, heat treatment etc. for large scale industries. These industries do not have a regular line of work but take job orders from time to time depending upon the needs of the large scale industries. The feeder industries not only result in production economies but also ensure good labour management and relations, dispersal of industries and employment in areas where cost of production is lower.

The service industries are mostly light repairing shops which are necessary to maintain mechanical equipments of other industries. Such industries refer to automobile repairing, repairs of sewing machines, radios etc., repairs of pumps, motor starters and other type of machinery used in industry and agriculture. While there is no appreciable production in physical terms in service industries, these industries are absolutely necessary for rendering essential service to the community.

### **Subsidiary Industries**

The existence of large scale industries at a particular place may also give rise to a number of subsidiary small scale industries since such industries can depend on the semi-finished products supplied by the large scale industries. A spinning mill in an area can give rise to a number of handloom, powerloom, hosiery, rope-making, sewing thread balls and durrty making industries. Similarly, a steel rolling mill can give rise to a number of small units manufacturing steel furniture, agricultural implements, structural fabrication etc. A P.V.C. manufacturing plant in a place will provide impetus to the establishment of a number of small units manufacturing various plastic articles. Thus it would be seen that the development of small scale industries in some cases also depend on the large scale industries of that area. In any scheme of development of small



scale industries, therefore, the study of large industries, existing or proposed is very essential and useful.

## **Existing and Proposed Large Scale Industries in Rajasthan**

A list of existing large scale industries of Rajasthan is given in Appendix 2 to this Book. The Central Government have further sanctioned a number of large scale industries for Rajasthan by granting licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. A list of such industries is given in Appendix 3 to this Book. Any person interested to start a small scale industry will do well to study these lists carefully, as each of these industries can give rise to a number of small scale industries. In this context it would also be useful to study the potentialities for establishment of medium and large scale industries in Rajasthan to know its future industrial set up.

## **INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES IN RAJASTHAN**

### **Mineral Based Industries**

*Pig Iron Manufacturing.* The known reserves of iron ore in the State are estimated to be 20 million tons of low grade ore of 45 to 58% ; 5½ million tons between 58 to 60% and 2 million tons above 60% iron contents. Lignite and lime stone are also available in Rajasthan in plenty. Pig iron manufacturing plants (low shaft furnace type) can, therefore, be established in Rajasthan. The results of experiments carried out at National Metallurgical Laboratory on the local iron ore can be obtained from the Director of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, Udaipur.

*Tool Steel and Tungsten Carbide Manufacturing.* Heavy deposits of tungsten ore of good quality are available at Degana and with the possible supply of hydro-electric power from Bhakra and Chambal Projects, the manufacture of tungsten carbide and high grade tool steel can be taken up.

*Copper Smelting.* On the basis of availability of copper ore at Khetri and Kho-Dariba in Rajasthan, the Government of India have already decided to instal a copper smelting plant of 15,000 tons capacity per annum near Khetri.

*Zinc Smelting.* Extensive, zinc, lead and silver deposits are available at Zawar and M/s. Metal Corporation of India Ltd., have been granted a licence to instal a zinc smelting plant near Zawar. It will utilise power from the Chambal Project.

*Gypsum.* Over a hundred million tons of gypsum is available

in Bikaner and Jodhpur Divisions and a fertiliser factory to manufacture ammonium sulphate at Hanumangarh has already been licensed by the Government of India. Other industries like plaster of paris, wall bonds and cement sulphur based on gypsum can also be started.

*Fluorspar.* Deposits of fluorspar are located in Dungarpur district and reserves are known to be 1 million tons. Fluorspar is not available in India elsewhere and its requirements are about 9,000 tons annually for use as flux in steel and aluminium industries and in chemical industries. A beneficiation plant with flotation method can be set up for this mineral.

*Clay and Felspar.* Fairly good deposits of clays, felspar and quartz are available in Alwar, Jaipur, Sikar, Ajmer, Bikaner, Chittor, Pali and Jodhpur districts and the deposits have been tested to be useful for the manufacture of earthenware, refractory-ware, table-ware, porcelain-ware and sanitary-ware.

*Glass Sand.* Glass sand deposits are available at Barodia in Bundi, Allanpur in Sawai Madhopur and Jhir in Jaipur districts. The tests carried out at Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute have shown that the deposits are suitable for manufacture of hollow, coloured or scientific glassware.

*Lime Stone.* Best quality lime stone suitable for manufacturing cement is available at Sojat, Gotan, Chittor, Neem-ka-thana and Abu which could be utilised in starting cement factories at these places. There is also possibility of starting white cement manufacturing in Rajasthan.

*Asbestos.* Asbestos deposits occur in Ajmer, Pali, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur and Dungarpur districts. An asbestos beneficiation plant can be established to make asbestos suitable for industrial uses. Asbestos cement sheets and industries based on asbestos insulating materials could also be started.

*Garnet.* Garnet deposits are available in Jaipur, Tonk, Ajmer and Bhilwara districts. Some of the garnets are suitable for manufacturing of garnet abrasive paper and cloth.

*Mica.* Rajasthan is an important mica producing State. Mica deposits occur in Bhilwara, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur districts. There is scope for putting up a wet-grinding mica plant and for starting a mica splitting industry.

## **Production of Minerals in Rajasthan**

A statement of production of various minerals in quantity and

value during the year 1960 is given below :—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mineral</i>	<i>Production in tons</i>	<i>Estimated (pit's-Mouth) Sale value in thousand rupees</i>
1.	Asbestos	1,280	191.90
2.	Barytes	1,280	73.89
3.	Felspar	9,340	168.20
4.	Garnet	210	4.65
5.	Gypsum	908,800	6993.75
6.	Glass sand	23,270	184.20
7.	Iron ore	128,140	1409.78
8.	Lignite Coal	41,600	1059.41
9.	Limestone	1,481,700	5785.20
10.	Manganese	5,640	312.28
11.	Mica	7,140	9472.11
12.	Quartz	2,960	17.95
13.	Soap Stone	79,020	3404.55
14.	White Clay	4,540	103.51
15.	Lead, Zinc & Silver		
	Lead Concentrate	6,180	2250.93
	Zinc Concentrate	9,230	2766.38
16.	Yellow Ochres	103	2.58

### Industries Based on Salt

Large quantity of salt is produced in Rajasthan at Sambhar and Didwana. This salt is free from calcium and magnesium impurities and is well suited to alkali industries viz., soda ash and caustic soda. A caustic soda plant has already been licensed for Kotak. Soda ash plant can be established at Sambhar Lake. Soda ash is used in a number of important industries such as glass, paper, colour

and textiles. A sodium sulphate plant is already being established by the State Government at Didwana.

### **Agriculture Based Industries**

*Sugar Factories.* About 80,000 acres of land is already under cane cultivation in Rajasthan and 40,000 acres more is expected to come with the availability of more irrigation facilities. The yield per acre will also considerably increase due to abundant and regular water supply. The important districts producing sugar-cane are Sriganganagar, Udaipur, Kota, Bundi, Bharatpur and Bhilwara. Two sugar factories are already running at Sriganganagar and Bhupalsagar (Udaipur district). There are possibilities of starting new sugar factories at Keshoraipatan in Bundi district, Antah in Kota district, Gajsinghpur in Ganganagar district and Mandal in Udaipur district, though due to heavy sugar production in India, the Government of India is not granting new licences for sugar factories at present. The sugarcane can, however, be utilised in establishing small factories with 1000 mds. per day crushing capacity, or in Khandsari and gur production.

*Textile Mills.* The important cotton producing areas are Sriganganagar, Jhalawar, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Ajmer and Pali having a total acreage of about 6·4 lakh acres. 3 lakh more acres are expected to be brought into cotton cultivation during the Third Plan period, mostly in Sriganganagar, Jhalawar, Kota, Ajmer and Udaipur districts. There are at present 11 textile mills in Rajasthan, out of which eight are running. Licences have recently been granted for starting new textile mills at Udaipur, Kishengarh, Bhilwara, Bhawanimandi, Keshoraipatan, Jodhpur, Nohar, Jhunjhunu, Dungarpur, Alwar, Reengus and Chittorgarh. Few more textile mills can still be opened in other cotton producing areas.

*Vegetable Oil Industry.* In Rajasthan, predominantly oil seed producing areas are Alwar, Bharatpur, Tonk, Kota and Sriganganagar districts. The production of groundnut in Sawai Madhopur district alone is 3 lakh mds. per annum. Vegetable oil industry has thus good scope in Rajasthan, specially a hydrogenated oil factory as there is no such factory in Rajasthan so far.

*Paints and Varnishes.* Rajasthan produces large quantity of linseed oil which could be utilised in paints and varnishes industries. Other raw materials like yellow and red ochres, zinc and lead will also be available in sufficient quantities. A large scale paints and

varnishes industry can, therefore, be started in the linseed oil producing areas of Kota district.

### Agricultural Production in Rajasthan

A statement of area under cultivation and production of various crops [in Rajasthan in the year 1960-61 and anticipated figures for the year 1965-66 is given below, from which the impact of agricultural produce on industries will be clear :—

<i>Crop</i>	1960-61		1965-66	
	<i>Area under cultivation in lakh acres</i>	<i>Production in lakh tons</i>	<i>Areas under cultivation in lakh acres</i>	<i>Production in lakh tons</i>
1. Wheat	30.00	10.71	49.25	20.23
2. Barley	15.00	6.70	20.00	9.11
3. Gram	43.00	9.60	37.25	8.36
4. Jawar	26.00	2.90	24.50	2.81
5. Bajra	98.00	8.75	96.50	9.26
6. Maize	15.00	5.95	20.00	8.48
7. Rice	2.00	1.07	5.00	2.90
8. Kharif pulses	45.00	4.22	44.50	4.17
9. Rabi pulses	0.50	0.09	3.00	0.67
10. Sugarcane (Gur)	0.80	0.90	1.20	1.80
11. Cotton	6.41	2.00*	9.41	3.52*
12. Oil seeds	25.30	2.76	31.20	3.86

\*Figures in lakh bales.

### Other Industrial Potentialities

*Paper and Straw Board Manufacturing.* Paper and Card Boards can be manufactured from wood, waste paper, cotton, straw, bamboo, grass and bagasse. Grass suitable for paper manufacturing is available in Kota, Bharatpur and Banswara districts and bagasse will be available from sugar factories in Ganganagar, Udaipur, Kota,

Bundi and Bhilwara districts. There is, therefore, considerable scope for putting up paper and straw board factories and a few licenses have already been granted for this purpose. Places like Kota where abundant water and power are also available are most suited for such industries.

*Katha Industry.* The Rajasthan forests have good potentialities for development of Katha industry. At present Katha is produced only by indigenous method. No by-product of the industry is being recovered. The Katechin, if recovered in the manufacture of Katha, has an extensive use in the manufacture of dyes. An up-to-date Katha factory can, therefore, be started in the Katha producing areas of Kota, Jhalawar and Bundi districts.

*Woollen and Worsted Spinning and Weaving.* It is estimated that Rajasthan has 75 lakh sheeps and produces 28 million lbs. of wool every year. It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan period the production of wool will increase to 32 million lbs. About 60% of the entire clip in Rajasthan is expected to be clipped properly by the end of the Third Plan and at least 20% of the clip will be available for utilisation as quality wool. There is thus scope for starting a woollen and worsted spinning and weaving mills at Jodhpur, Bikaner or Beawar. Rajasthan wool can very well be utilised for the production of blankets, carpets and felts. A wool tops factory and a felts making factory have recently been licensed by the Government of India for Kota.

*Leather Industries.* According to the 1956 Census, Rajasthan had approximately 10% of the country's livestock population. The bulk of the population, as much as 1.69 crores consisted of sheep, goats, camels, etc., followed by cattle with an estimated population of 1.2 crores. Raw hides and skins and other tanning materials are available abundantly in Rajasthan. There is no large scale tannery in Rajasthan at present, though there are some small tanneries which mostly process and produce vegetable tanned lining leather for shoe trade. There is thus scope for setting up well-equipped modern tanneries. As regards the manufacture of shoes also, there is no mechanised unit in Rajasthan. It is estimated that the Police, Jails and other government departments alone require 50,000 pairs of shoes annually, besides the huge demand of shoes from the public. Moreover, shoes have a big potential export market. Therefore, prospects for starting a few mechanised shoe making units in Rajasthan are very bright.

*Glue and Gelatine.* Rajasthan has huge cattle wealth and produces large quantities of bones, horns and hoops. At present bones are only crushed in bone factories and are being exported. The important by-products of bones, i.e., glue and gelatine are not being recovered. A glue and gelatine plant can, therefore, be started in Rajasthan.

From the above study of existing and future industrial set up of Rajasthan, one can very well draw conclusions about the prospects of establishment of various ancillary, subsidiary, feeder and service industries at important industrial centres of Rajasthan. Currently a committee appointed by the Government of Rajasthan, is, in consultation with the large scale industries of the State, preparing a comprehensive list of possible ancillary and other types of small scale industries that could be started at various places in Rajasthan and the same is likely to be published shortly.

## CHAPTER VI

### SELECTION OF AN INDUSTRY

(The success of an industry largely depends on the selection of a right type of industry at a right place. It is very essential that before choosing an industry for a particular place all its pros and cons are fully considered.) Due to implementation of various Government schemes a favourable climate has been created for the industrialisation of the country and more and more people are coming forward to start new industries. The author receives a number of persons daily enquiring about the type of industry which could be started with small capital and which may ensure a handsome return. It is difficult to give answers to such queries on the spur of the moment. (The selection of an industry is governed by some basic considerations) and all types of industries are not suitable for all entrepreneurs. (The aptitude, experience and financial means of the entrepreneur are important factors in the selection of an industry.) Therefore, while all relevant information is supplied to such entrepreneurs and a few suitable industries are suggested to them, the final selection should be made by the entrepreneurs after thoroughly considering various factors of selection of an industry and its site.

#### **Factors Governing Selection of a Factory Site**

It is not only necessary but imperative that an industry is located at a suitable site. If the site is unsuitable, the industry is permanently handicapped with various disadvantages and the industry may not work as an economic unit. The factors that influence the selection of a factory site are discussed in brief in the following paragraphs. Though it may not be possible to find out a site which will satisfy all these factors, it should be ensured, after proper investigations, that it satisfied most of them.

*Raw Materials.* Raw materials are a very important factor for any industry. There are many factories which are located simply on the consideration of availability of raw materials in spite of other disadvantages. Nearness of raw materials not only saves transportation cost but also ensures regular supply. If the raw materials are controlled or scarce in supply the possibility of getting its quota should first be explored by consulting the District Industries Officer



concerned and the industry should be started only when continuous supply of raw materials is assured. A list of important raw materials at present in short supply in the country is given in Appendix 16 to this Book for ready reference.

Suitable sites for starting industries on the basis of availability of agricultural, mineral, forest and other raw materials in Rajasthan have already been indicated in the previous chapter.

*Transport Facilities.* The industry may require means of transport for bringing raw materials to the factory and of finished products from the factory to the markets, carrying plant and machinery in the initial stages and for bringing workers to and from the factory. The factory that has to handle large quantity of raw materials and finished products is to be located near the railway line. For small scale industries a good road link providing connection to the factory with railway station as well as the main road on the land may be essential.

From the point of view of railway facility Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur which are connected with both meter gauge and broad-gauge railway systems are most suitable. Kota is equally suitable being a junction station on the main Delhi-Bombay broad-gauge railway line. Other stations like Jaipur, Alwar, Jodhpur and Bikaner though on meter gauge are well connected with important cities of Northern India. All these places are also connected with good metalled roads.

*Power and Water Supply.* If a particular factory is situated at a site where sufficient power at cheap rates is available from a public source it has definitely an advantage over the one which has to generate its own power. The factory site shall also be near the main lines of power supply to avoid expenses on service lines. The places in Rajasthan served by Bhakra and Chambal Project already referred to in Chapter 12 are to be preferred on account of special power tariffs and expected availability of power for future expansion.

Sufficient water near the industry shall also be available for industrial, domestic and sanitary purposes from a water works or a nearby well. In case of industries requiring huge quantities of water the same shall be available at cheap rates from a perennial source such as from a canal or a tank.

From the point of water supply, the places served by Bhakra-Nangal or Chambal Canals are best situated for chemical and other industries requiring huge quantities of water. One of the important factors for establishment of a large number of industries at Kota is

availability of abundant supplies of water from Kotah Barrage and Canals flowing from it and hydel power from Gandhisagar.

*Proximity to Markets.* The nearness to the consuming market is absolutely essential in case of bulky, perishable or fragile commodities. However, in case of articles with high value and small bulk this factor may not be very vital. In case of sale centres being near, the industry can deal with its customers promptly and effectively and commercial and technical difficulties can be solved easily and quickly. The delivery cost on both packing and transit can be reduced to a minimum and it can cheaply and conveniently be arranged.

Jaipur being the capital city of the State, and other divisional cities of Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kota and Udaipur offer good marketing facilities for consumer goods. Stations on Delhi-Bombay broad gauge line and Delhi-Ahmedabad meter gauge line have good facilities for taking the products of industries to important marketing centres of India. Road transport has also developed in Rajasthan to an appreciable degree, and almost all district headquarters are now connected with good metalled roads.

*Availability of Labour.* If the industry requires a large number of workers with specialised training, it has to be located in a large town where labourers are found to have settled and are trained in the technique. If skilled labour has to be brought from some other place they will have to be paid higher wages and provided with other costly facilities which will increase the manufacturing costs. If, however, cheap unskilled labour is available it could be trained suitably for the industry.

Labour is available at comparatively cheaper rates in Rajasthan though in important industrial cities the rates are tending to be on the high side.

*Availability of Land.* The required land shall be available at cheap rates, such as in the Industrial Areas declared by the Government. The land shall not only be well connected with the means of transport and communications but shall also be in the proximity of main lines of power and water supply. The area of land chosen shall be in healthy locality and free from flood and draught experiences. The rainfall, heat, cold, humidity etc. prevalent in the locality shall also be taken into account so that their influence on the process to be carried out in the industry may be determined.

In Rajasthan industrial areas have been declared in many towns and land is available there on lease at concessional rates. A number of industrial estates have been established where built-in factory sheds are available at subsidised rents. The details about these facilities in Rajasthan have been explained in Chapters X and XI.

*Industrial Atmosphere.* Other considerations being equal, an industrially developed place is to be preferred for locating an industry. This will ensure availability of items of stores, spare parts, labour and training and repairing facilities, besides the scope that the place offers for subsidiary and ancillary industries on account of location of number of other large scale industries at that place. A complete list of existing and proposed large scale industries in Rajasthan is given in Appendices 1 and 2 to this Book which could usefully be studied from this point of view.

### **Suitability of Industry to an Entrepreneur**

Selection of an industry also depends on the experience, aptitude and financial means of the entrepreneur. If the entrepreneur has experience of particular trade or industry, whether on technical or commercial side, he should select an industry of that nature, so that the experience of the entrepreneur may help him in establishing quick trade relations in the market for the disposal of the finished products. The aptitude of the entrepreneur for any particular industry is also a major consideration in the selection of an industry. An industry not of particular taste to the entrepreneur should better not be taken up. Another consideration is the financial means of the entrepreneur. Before selecting an industry the entrepreneur should form an estimate of the requirements of finances for building, plant and machinery as well as for the working capital and only that industry should be taken up which could easily be financed by him. The various sources of financial assistance available from Government and other financial institutions should also, however, be kept in view, but to be able to avail these facilities the entrepreneur should also assess his borrowing capacity. Many small industries fail on account of shortage of finance. The financial aspect of an industry should, therefore, be given full consideration before taking up any project.

### **Study of Model Schemes and Survey Reports**

Before selection of an industry all available literature on the starting of new industries should be thoroughly studied. The various

State and Central Government organisations have published schemes and survey reports in this connection which could be gone through. This will acquaint the entrepreneur about the industrial potentialities of a particular place and availability of water and power, labour and raw materials for the industry concerned. The Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Govt. of India, has in consultation with the various Small Industries Service Institutes, published a number of model schemes for starting small scale industries and a complete list of such publications is given in Appendix 3 to this Book. These schemes are nominally priced and are available for sale at all Small Industries Service Institutes in India or can be had from the Manager, Government Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. (These schemes contain details about the process of manufacture, requirements of land and buildings, machinery and equipments, raw materials, labour and staff, requirements of fixed and working capital, details of costs of production and profits expected, and serve as useful guides.) These details could be adopted by an entrepreneur with a few additions and alterations as may be necessary to suit particular place or industry.

Besides the above published schemes, the Director of Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur has compiled an exhaustive list of industries which can be started on small scale basis and which have scope for expansion. This list is reproduced in Appendix 4 to this Book. By the study of this list an enterprenuer can have complete idea about the various items that could be taken up for manufacture on the small scale. Recently some schemes have been prepared by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Government of India, New Delhi, which have possibilities of development in small scale sector and a list of such schemes together with information in respect of production capacity, cost of machinery and total capital outlay in respect of each scheme is reproduced in Appendix 5 to this Book. At Appendix 6 are reproduced a few schemes offered by the National Research Development Corporation. For full details in respect of these schemes a communication may be addressed to the Corporation at Mandi House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.

The Central Small Industries Organisation has brought out following other useful publications (as on 15.12.61.) :—

1. Analysis and Planning Reports (S. Nos. 1 to 126)
2. Statistical Reports (S. Nos. 1 to 8).
3. Technical Expert's Reports (S. Nos. 1 to 7).
4. "Towards Better Techniques" Series (S. Nos. 1 to 197).
5. "Impact Programme" Schemes (S. Nos. 1 to 144):

6. Model Schemes in Hindi (S. Nos. 1 to 175)
7. Industry Prospects Sheets (S. Nos. 1 to 62).
8. Area Survey Reports (Pali, Bhilwara, Sikar, Bharatpur and Kota Districts of Rajasthan).

The details of these reports could be obtained from the offices of the District Industries Officers or the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur.

### **Final Selection of Industry**

After considering the various factors referred to above and studying all the available literature, the entrepreneur should select a few industries which he could start. He should then consult the District Industries Officer and other officers of the Directorate of Industries and Supplies for guidance in respect of supply of raw materials, allotment of land or shed in the industrial estates, supply of power and water and other relevant matters. The technical points of the schemes should be discussed with the specialist Officers of Small Industries Service Institute and the Directorate of Industries and Supplies. If necessary, the entrepreneurs should also consult some private industrial consultants.

Another important factor in selection of an industry is the study of supply and demand position for the product proposed to be manufactured. In a market study of this nature the points to be enquired into are the nature and extent of the consumer's demand, the terms and conditions on which the retailers would be willing to push the product in the market and the price it can fetch in view of the quality and price of other products of similar nature available in the market. If after such a market study the entrepreneur is satisfied that he will be able to sell his products in the market at competitive rates, then he can think of taking up the manufacture of such an article.

The next positive step would be to visit similar industries in other places in the country to get first hand information about the suitable machinery, processes and raw materials required for the manufacture of articles in question. In such a study our special attention should be paid to the labour-saving and time-saving devices being utilised by similar industries and the experience so gained should be utilised while selecting the machinery. The important machine suppliers, a list of which is given in Appendix 7 to this Book, can also give valuable advice in selecting suitable modern machinery for the proposed industry.

## Preparation of Scheme

After taking a final decision about the product to be manufactured and the location of the industry the entrepreneur should sit down to frame a detailed scheme on the basis of literature studied and technical advice secured from various sources. A scheme should ordinarily contain information on the following points :—

- (i) Introductory, explaining demand and supply position of the articles proposed to be manufactured.
- (ii) Production process.
- (iii) Requirements of land and building.
- (iv) Requirements of machinery and equipments.
- (v) Requirements of skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled workers.
- (vi) Requirements of raw materials (indigenous as well as imported).
- (vii) Financial requirements —non-recurring and recurring.
- (viii) Estimated cost of production and expected returns.

The scheme so prepared should be sent to the District Industries Officer concerned, in quadruplicate. A copy of the scheme is also sent to the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, for technical scrutiny. When the scheme is technically okayed, the entrepreneur should go ahead with its implementation.

## CHAPTER VII.

### LOANS TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

#### State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1959

It is a well-known fact that the main worry of the small producers is how to mobilise capital to start or to expand his enterprise. For many entrepreneurs their sole asset is their skill. They do need help both to buy proper machines and equipments and the raw materials. Where from can they get this help? They cannot expect easy loans from the commercial banks and private financing agencies as they usually charge heavy interest and operate on different principles. Recognising this difficulty the State Governments have framed rules for grant of loans to the small scale, cottage and handicrafts industries. In Rajasthan these rules are known as "the State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1959".

#### Industries eligible to get Loans

The following industries are eligible to get loans under these rules:—

- (a) All cottage industries which, whether or not using mechanical or electrical power, are generally carried on in the homes of the artisans, whether in rural or urban areas and sometimes in small *karkhanas* or other places not distant from the homes of the artisans, by the artisans, his dependents and occasionally with the aid of hired labour which should in no case exceed the number prescribed for small scale industries.
- (b) All small scale industries with a capital investment of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the persons employed.

The following are the exceptions to the above rule:—

- (i) Food processing industries such as flour, dal, rice mills are not considered for grant of loans. The industries manufacturing industrial oils will not, however, be barred from getting loans.
- (ii) Chaff cutting, carding, ginning and saw mills and printing presses are given low priority and loans are given only if there is no industry with better claims.
- (iii) No loans are granted to automobile service stations.

- (iv) The cottage and village industries which are granted loans by the Khadi and Village Industries Board or the Handloom Board are not considered for loans under these rules.

The maximum amount of loan to the following extent are granted by the department :—

- (a) Up to Rs. 25,000 in case of individual applicants,
- (b) Up to Rs. 50,000 in case of registered bodies and partnership firms, and
- (c) Up to Rs. 50,000 to industrial cooperative societies and up to Rs. 1 lakh in exceptional cases.

### **Securities for Loan**

- (i) Loans to small manufacturers up to Rs. 1,000; are given on personal bonds.
- (ii) Loans up to Rs. 5,000 are advanced on the security of one or two sureties.
- (iii) Loans in excess of Rs. 5,000 in each case are granted against any one or more of the securities mentioned as under :—

- (a) 1. 75% of the market value of all the securities mentioned under section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, (1882),
- 2. 75% of the market value of new machinery, plant and building,
- 3. 50% of the market value of old machinery, plant, building and land.
- 4. 75% of the value of plant, machinery, and buildings to be purchased/constructed with money loaned by the Government.

(b) In the case of cooperative societies loans are granted as under :—

- 1. Upto Rs. 10,000 against security of Maximum Credit Limit.
- 2. In case the loan exceeds Rs. 10,000 or the M. C. L. of the society, whichever is less, the balance, if considered necessary is granted against security of machinery, plant and building to the extent of 75% of the market value of new machinery, plant and building and land, and up to 50% of old machinery, plant and building.

The value of immovable property is assessed by the Tehsildar concerned and of the machinery by the District Industries Officer



concerned. The verification certificates are issued by the Tehsildars in the proforma given in Appendix 7 to this Book.

### Authorities Sanctioning Loans

- (i) Loans for industrial purposes for amounts not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in each case are sanctioned by the District Loan Committes consisting of :
  - (a) Collector of the District,
  - (b) Pramukh, Zila Parishad, and
  - (c) District Industries Officer.
- (ii) Loans for amount not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in each case are sanctioned by the Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- (iii) All applications above Rs. 10,000 are sanctioned by the Committee appointed by the Government consisting of :—
 

1. The Minister/Dy. Minister for Industries	President
2. Two Non-Officials.	Member
3. Secretary, Industries and Supplies	"
4. Director of Industries and Supplies	"
5. Finance Secretary or his nominee	"
6. Registrar, Cooperative Societies.	"
7. Dy. Development Commissioner (Co-ord.)	"
8. Director, Small Industries Service Institute	"
9. Jt. Director concerned in the Industries Deptt. Secretary	
- (iv) The Rajasthan Financial Corporation is also authorised to sanction loans between Rs. 10,000 and 50,000 under these rules.

The loans are granted for one of the following purposes :—

- (i) Construction of buildings, godowns, warehouses and other works necessary for industrial operations and for the purchase of land for the same,
- (ii) Purchase and erection of machinery, plant and appliances,
- (iii) Purchase of raw materials, and
- (iv) Working capital.

### Rates of Interest and Repayments

The prescribed rates of interest for the loans are as under :—

- (a) 3% for industrial undertakings with a capital investment up to Rs. 2 lakhs.

- (b)  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  for industrial undertakings with a capital investment of 2 to 4 lakhs.
- (c) 6% for industrial undertakings with a capital of over Rs. 4 lakhs.
- (d)  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  for cooperative societies engaged in industrial activities.

Interest is charged @ 9% p.a. in case of default in timely repayment of the loan or the interest. Whole of the amount of the loan with penal interest can be recovered, in case of defaults, under the Rajasthan Public Demands Recovery Act, 1952.

All loans together with interest are repayable in 7 annual instalments, first instalment falling due after 2 years from the disbursement of loan. The borrower can, however, repay a loan at an earlier date or in larger instalments. The interest and principal should be deposited through a treasury challan under the following budget heads :

*Principal* : Q-Loans and Advances by the State Governments.

A-Loans to Local funds and private parties etc.,

G, Misc. Loan and Advances.

A-7 (iv) Loans to Industries.

Loans to Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

*Interest* : XVI—Interest,

C, other Industrial Receipts,

(a) Interest on loans and advances by the State Governments.

1-Loans to local funds, private parties etc.

7-Misc. Loans and advances.

(11) Loan to Industrialists.

One copy of the receipted challan should be sent to the District Industries Officer concerned for necessary entries in the Ledger.

### **Procedure to get Loans**

All applications for loan should be made to the following authorities in the prescribed forms (specimen of forms prescribed for individual and registered firms is given in Annexure 5 and that for cooperative societies in Annexure 6 to this Book) :—

- (i) The Vikas Adhikari of the Panchayat Samiti under whose jurisdiction the industry is to be located ;
- (ii) The Manager of the Industrial Estate concerned if the industry is located in an Industrial Estate, and in other cases,

(iii) The District Industries Officer concerned.

All applications of industrial cooperative societies are routed through the Asstt. Registrar of Cooperative Societies concerned. The Vikas Adhikari and Asstt. Registrar, Cooperative Societies would send all the loan applications to the District Industries Officer concerned with their recommendations who shall put up the applications to the District Loan Committee or forward the same to the Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur. All applications for loan should be accompanied by :—

- (i) Detailed scheme (in triplicate) for which loan is desired.
- (ii) Full description of property together with three copies of the sketch of the immovable property which the applicant proposes to offer as security against the loan applied for.
- (iii) An affidavit that the property is not subject to any encumbrance or charge or any interest of claim by way of inheritance or gift.
- (iv) An affidavit to the effect that the capital invested in the industry does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs and the Government shall be informed as and when due to additional investment, the total amount invested exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (v) In case of property being a joint ownership, an affidavit sworn in before a I Class Magistrate that all other owners are prepared to offer their portion as security against the loan.
- (vi) In case the loan is desired for purchase of machinery and appliances, three quotations from the machine suppliers of repute.
- (vii) In case of cooperative societies following certificates from the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies concerned :
  - (a) A certificate mentioning the M.C.L. fixed for the society,
  - (b) A certificate to the effect that individual members of the society have not taken any loan separately,
  - (c) A copy of latest balance sheet and profit and loss account of the society giving his views regarding the working of the society.

After the loan has been sanctioned by the concerned authority the applicant shall execute a Personal Bond/Surety Bond/Mortgage Deed on the stamp paper of adequate value. The document shall also be registered, if necessary. The applicant shall then present his bill in the prescribed form to the District Industries Officer for counter-signatures and obtain payment from the Government Treasury.

After getting the loan the applicant should utilise the loan amount for the purpose for which it has been sanctioned within six months and submit an utilisation report, in duplicate, in the form as given in Annexure 8 to this Book to the District Industries Officer. He should also send production reports every quarter in the form given in Annexure 9 to this Book until the whole amount of loan is repaid as per agreement.

### **Industries benefited by Loans in Rajasthan**

Under the Rajasthan State Aid to Industries Rules loans amounting to Rs. 93.31 lakhs have already been distributed upto March, 1961. The important industries benefited by the grant of these loans are enumerated below :—

- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture implements.           | 22. Lense and opticals.     |
| 2. Ayurvedic medicines.              | 23. Lime and bricks.        |
| 3. Bangles.                          | 24. Marble and stone ware.  |
| 4. Biscuits and confectionery.       | 25. Metal and engineering.  |
| 5. Bidi.                             | 26. Namda and carpet.       |
| 6. Blacksmithy.                      | 27. Pipes.                  |
| 7. Bone crushing.                    | 28. Plastic goods.          |
| 8. Candle manufacturing.             | 29. Pottery.                |
| 9. Brass utensils.                   | 30. Printing presses.       |
| 10. Carpentry and furniture.         | 31. Radio assembling.       |
| 11. Chemicals, hair oils, soap.      | 32. Ready-made garments.    |
| 12. Cement articles.                 | 33. Rope and namda.         |
| 13. Colour manufacturing.            | 34. Rubber goods.           |
| 14. Cutlery.                         | 35. Salt manufacturing.     |
| 15. Cycle parts.                     | 36. Tie, dye and printing.  |
| 16. Fire works.                      | 37. Toys.                   |
| 17. Fruit preservation.              | 38. Umbrella manufacturing. |
| 18. Gota.                            | 39. Woollen yarn.           |
| 19. Hosiery.                         | 40. Steel furniture.        |
| 20. Pen and ink manufacturing.       | 41. Mineral grinding.       |
| 21. Leather tanning and shoe making. | 42. Abrasives.              |

## CHAPTER VIII

# INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

### Rajasthan Financial Corporation

The Rajasthan Financial Corporation was established by the Rajasthan Government in the year 1955 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 2 crores and the issued and subscribed capital is Rs. 1 crore. The affairs of the Corporation are controlled by a Board of Directors which includes a Managing Director.

The Corporation gives long term loans from Rs. 15,000 to 10,00,000 for establishment, expansion, renovation and modernisation of industries which are engaged in manufacture of goods, processing and preservation of goods, mining, generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power. The term processing of goods includes any art or process of producing, preparing or making an article by subjecting any material to a manual, mechanical, chemical, electrical or any other like operation. These loans are advanced on the first registered mortgage of the fixed assets of the industrial concerns both existing as well as those proposed to be acquired by the concern out of the amount of the loan. All valuation of assets is done by the Assessors of the Corporation. The Corporation normally grants loans upto 50% of the value of the Block Assets, but this margin can be relaxed in suitable and deserving cases.

The rate of interest is  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  p.a. with a rebate of 1% on timely payment of instalments of loans and interest.

The loans are sanctioned on long term basis and are repayable in 10 to 12 years by yearly instalments. The purposes for which loans are granted are :—

- (1) Acquisition of fixed assets viz. plant and machinery,
- (2) Construction of factory building, and
- (3) Working capital (this is allowed only in cases where such facility is not available from banks).

The Corporation has also been authorised to work as an agent of the State Government to distribute a part of amount as loan

under the State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1959. Under these Rules, the Corporation has been authorised to sanction loans between Rs. 10,000 and 50,000.

The Corporation has already sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 1,75,32,000 to 73 industries out of which Rs. 1,02,08,789 have already been disbursed upto 31st Dec., 1961. The industries financed by the Corporation include :—

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Chemical fertilisers and mining. | 12. Ice factories.                     |
| 2. Flour mills.                     | 13. Power generating and distribution. |
| 3. Sugar factories.                 | 14. Glass factories.                   |
| 4. Oil mills.                       | 15. Hume pipes.                        |
| 5. Cold storage.                    | 16. Stone crushing and dressing.       |
| 6. Textile mills.                   | 17. Bolts and nuts.                    |
| 7. Surgical instruments.            | 18. Sanitary fittings.                 |
| 8. Umbrella manufacturing.          | 19. Metal products.                    |
| 9. Drugs and pharmaceuticals.       | 20. Electrical equipments.             |
| 10. Refractories.                   | 21. Nylon.                             |
| 11. Electric cables.                |  |

#### **Procedure to get Loans from R.F.C.**

The application form for grant of loan from the Rajasthan Financial Corporation can be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of the Corporation at its registered office at Surya Niwas, C-8, Bhagwandas Road, P.B. 63, Jaipur. There are separate forms for corporate bodies including cooperative societies and for individuals and other than Corporate Bodies. The application forms should be properly filled in, in duplicate, and should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Corporation. All applications for loan must contain the following information :—

1. Type of industry.
2. Type of concern.
3. Financial position including :—
  - (a) Audited accounts of the concern for the last three years.
  - (b) Position of capital assets and liabilities on the date of application.
  - (c) Name of Bankers whom a reference could be made about the financial standing ; in case of new concern, past history of the applicant and names of respectable persons to whom a reference could be made.

4. Amount of loan and purpose for which required.
5. Full details of security offered with blue-prints and original vouchers in respect of cost etc.
6. Scheme of expansion or establishment giving full details of capital outlay, production capacity of the industry, cost of production, sale value and net profits anticipated.
7. Information about agreement made in respect of supply of water and power, raw materials, transport facilities available, technical staff employed or proposed to be employed and other advantages available to the concern.

After scrutinising the application the Corporation deputes an Inspecting Officer for inspection of the factory and its accounts and to verify the information supplied by the concern. A proposal is then prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee and/or to the Board of Directors of the Corporation for sanctioning the loan. The Executive Committee is authorised to sanction loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.

The terms and conditions on which the loan is sanctioned are then conveyed to the concern and on receiving its acceptance a mortgage deed is executed in favour of the Corporation on stamp papers of adequate value and submitted for registration. The deed is executed for the full amount of loan sanctioned but the money is advanced when the assets are actually acquired. If the concern fails to avail of the subsequent instalments of loan within the stipulated time, commitment interest @  $\frac{3}{4}\%$  p.a. is charged from the concern on the unavailed amount of loan till six months of the expiry of the final date upto which the loan was to be availed of and then it is cancelled.

### **Liberalised Scheme of State Bank of India for Financing Small Scale Industries**

As the commercial and co-operative banks are not in a position to satisfy all the credit requirements of the small scale, cottage and handicraft industries the State Bank of India in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and in collaboration with other institutional agencies, decided to work a pilot scheme of financing small scale industries. Soon after starting the scheme, the State Bank of India realised that unless it liberalised its procedures and practices it would not be possible for the Bank to really assist the small scale industries. Accordingly the Bank liberalised its scheme, details of which are given in the following paragraphs.

*Nature of Loans Granted.* (a) Loans are granted for working capital against the pledge of raw materials and for finished products, provided the goods have a good market or are readily salable, either on 'Lock & Key' or 'factory type' basis or against hypothecation of the stocks. In appropriate cases, advances are made against goods in transit. Clear advances are also granted on guarantees.

(b) Where the borrower is not in a position to pledge raw materials or finished products under 'Lock & Key' or 'factory type' system or to produce suitable guarantees, clear overdrafts against the mortgage of immovable property are considered in appropriate cases. Such overdrafts are not generally sanctioned for more than 6 months, but can be renewed for further 6 months in special cases.

(c) When the borrower has no security to offer but is producing readily salable goods and enjoys good business and reputation, advances repayable on demand can be made in the form of clear overdrafts upto limits considered proper by the Bank. These advances are granted for such periods, not exceeding 6 months as the borrower may require for progressively converting the clear overdrafts into a secured ones by purchasing raw materials etc., and pledging them to the Bank as security.

(d) The small scale industries securing orders from the Government departments through the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., can avail advances upto full value of raw materials if their cases are recommended by the Corporation, the portion of the advance representing the Bank's usual margin being guaranteed by the Corporation.

*Margin and Rate of Interest.* The State Bank of India has decided to grant advances against various types of commodities which are ordinarily not acceptable to the Commercial Banks but in such cases it may be necessary to retain slightly higher margin. The performance and standing of the borrower is always duly taken into account in fixing the margin. The rate of interest against commodities placed under 'Lock and Key' system is  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  per annum, but interest charged generally does not exceed  $6\%$  per annum.

*Procedure to Apply.* Application in the prescribed form, reproduced in Annexure 10 to this Book, should be made to the Agent of the nearest branch of the State Bank of India or its subsidiaries. The Agent will make such inquiries about the applicant and the industry as may be considered necessary and will forward the application with his remarks to the authority competent to sanction it.



Total loans to the extent of Rs. 10,12,89,000 have been sanctioned to 2,811 small scale industries by all the branches of the State Bank of India upto the end of December 1961 and the outstanding on that date amounted to Rs. 5,07,04,000.

### **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries**

The scheduled banks have also been advancing large amounts to small scale units within the framework of their existing rules. Till June, 1961, 82 scheduled banks had advanced Rs. 27 crores to 11,913 parties. The total scheduled bank credit between June, 1960 and June, 1961 increased by about 30%. All these credit and financial facilities are going to expand manifold during the Third Plan period. The object of credit guarantee scheme, is to enlarge the supply of institutional credit to small scale industrial units by ensuring a degree of protection to the lending institutions against possible losses in respect of their advances. The scheme provides for the sharing of such losses between the lending institutions and the Government of India.

The administration of this scheme has been entrusted by the Government to the Reserve Bank of India and this work is attended to by the Guarantee Organisation Division of the Bank's Industrial Finance Department at Bombay. At present 93 selected credit institutions in the country are eligible for guarantee under this scheme. These also include the following institutions in Rajasthan :—

1. The State Bank of India.
2. The State Bank of Jaipur Ltd.,
3. The State Bank of Bikaner Ltd.,
4. The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.,
5. The Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank Ltd.,
6. The Rajasthan Financial Corporation.

Besides these 93 selected credit institutions, other institutions are also eligible for guarantee under this scheme provided one of these selected institutions participates in such advances upto 25% or agrees to share 25% of the losses arising out of such advances.

The scheme is operative in 52 districts in India including Jaipur and Jodhpur Districts in Rajasthan. The charge for providing the guarantee cover will be at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  per annum on the maximum of advance (or limit). All claims under the guarantee scheme are made by the Reserve Bank to the lending institution within 30 days of receipt of the required supporting evidence. Applications for guarantee can be made before or after sanctioning an advance.

The application should in the first instance be for one year or in cases of loans for a fixed period exceeding one year, for the period of loan at the option of the credit institution. This scheme does not prescribe any procedure for grant of advance by the credit institutions and leaves the question regarding terms and conditions such as type of security, margin, rate of interest etc. at the discretion of the lending institutions. Up to the end of December, 1961 guarantees were issued by the Reserve Bank of India in 1,802 cases, the total amount of advances involved being Rs. 5,79,28,800.

## CHAPTER IX

### MACHINERY ON HIRE PURCHASE

#### Scheme of Hire Purchase of Machinery

The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi provides the facilities of acquiring machinery and equipments on hire purchase basis. All the small scale industries having capital investment up to Rs. 5 lakhs irrespective of number of workers employed can avail of this facility. In case of ancillary units manufacturing components for the following selected industries the capital ceiling has been relaxed up to Rs. 10 lakhs :—

1. Industrial and agricultural machinery.
2. Machine tools and small tools.
3. Electrical machinery and equipment.
4. Radios.
5. Electrical and mechanical instruments.
6. Transport industry including automobile, railways and shipping.
7. Steel, iron foundry and forge shops, re-rolling and wire drawing industry.
8. Bicycles.

#### Machines that cannot be Obtained on Hire Purchase

All types of machinery and equipments required for a small scale industry are provided on hire purchase except the following :—

- (a) Oil mills, flour mills and rice mills and other accessories and oil engines required for the above industries.
- (b) Tractors and agricultural implements.
- (c) All types of transport vehicles.
- (d) Photographic goods and cinematograph accessories.
- (e) Stone crushers.
- (f) Brass circles, sheets, utensils and brass sheets making machinery.
- (g) Tin container and tin-can manufacturing machines.
- (h) Stainless steel utensils making machines.
- (i) Woollen yarn manufacturing machines.

- (j) Ginning plants.
- (k) Hosiery machines.
- (l) Powerlooms and handlooms.
- (m) Shoe-tack machinery.
- (n) Horse and bullock shoe machinery.
- (o) Imported wire drawing machines.
- (p) Cycle and sewing machine making machinery if the industry is not approved by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Government of India.

### **Earnest Money Deposits**

Earnest money deposit shall be made by the applicants to the following extent :—

- (i) 10% for all machine tools with standard and specific accessories if machinery is valued up to Rs. 50,000 and 20% for all machinery above the value of Rs. 50,000.
- (ii) 15% for industrial furnaces up to Rs. 50,000 and 30% for value above Rs. 50,000.
- (iii) Applicants for machines valued over Rs. 50,000 have the choice to pay only 5% earnest money and give bank guarantee for the remaining 15% or 25% as the case may be, encashable at the time of delivery of machines.
- (iv) Only half the rate of earnest deposit will be required in case of machines up to the value of Rs. 2,000.
- (v) In case of cooperative societies where the value of machine is over Rs. 2,000, 5% less than the prescribed earnest deposit will be acceptable.
- (vi) In case of machines whose delivery is protracted the deposit will be required to be paid in two instalments—the first instalment is to be paid before placing the order and the other within 15 days from the receipt of intimation from the Corporation to do so.
- (vii) The State Governments may also agree to stand guarantee up to 15% or 25% of the value of the machines and in that case only 5% advance deposit will be acceptable to the Corporation.
- (viii) In case of ancillary industries in private sector wanting machinery valued over Rs. 50,000 remission up to 33½% is allowed in usual rates of earnest money.

The advance money paid is liable to be forfeited if the applicant fails to take delivery of the machine or enter into hire purchase agreement within 10 days of receipt of an intimation from the Corporation.

### **Rate of Interest and Instalments :**

Interest shall be charged on the unpaid amounts @  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  on machinery costing less than 15,000. For machinery costing over Rs. 15,000/- the rate of interest shall be charged at 6%. For industrial cooperatives the interest shall be charged @  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  and 5% per annum in above cases. The rate of interest for ancillary industries is  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  irrespective of the value of the machinery.

The balance value of the machinery is repayable to the Corporation in instalments based on the serviceable life of the machinery supplied, not exceeding seven years. The first instalment will be payable after one year from the date of delivery of the machinery. The remaining instalments shall be payable every six months. Payments received within a period of 7 days from the due date will be reckoned as having been received on the due date.

The payment of instalments could be suspended up to six months on a written application but in that case interest will be charged 1% in excess of the prescribed rate. After 3 years of the date of agreement the hirer will have the option to buy out the machinery by paying balance unpaid amount in one lump sum instalment.

The machinery will have to be insured at the applicant's cost upto its full value and these will remain the property of the Corporation till the payments are fully made. A plate to the above effect will be fixed on each machine.

### **Service Charges of the NSIC**

It has now been decided that this scheme of the Corporation should be run on commercial basis and hence the Corporation has started adding certain service and other charges, the details of which are given below :

- (a) Service charges @ 5% of the C. I. F. cost in case of imported machinery and F. O. R. price (excluding Sales Tax and Insurance) in case of machinery procured from indigenous sources is levied and collected along with the instalments.

- (b) In case of imported machinery the landed CIF cost is arrived at by adding  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  to the basic cost to cover clearing charges, bank charges etc.
- (c) Where an applicant directly negotiates and enters into firm commitment with the supplier as regards purchase for machinery and subsequently applies to the Corporation for supply of that very machinery under this scheme, he, in addition to the above noted dues, is liable to pay as under :—
  - (i) Where the applicant has placed the order on a foreign supplier for the machinery but the L/C is to be opened by the Corporation and import licence is also to be obtained by the Corporation —5% of the C. I. F. value of imported machinery.
  - (ii) Where the applicant has placed an order on the Indian supplier for the machinery and the Corporation is called upon to make the payments—3% of the F.O.R. value.
- (d) Customs duty is charged @ 10% for arriving at the landed cost of imported machinery, subject to subsequent adjustments.
- (e) In case of indigenous machinery insurance charges at a flat rate of 1% are added for arriving at hire purchase value.

### **Procedure to Apply for Hire Purchase of Machinery**

The applicant should obtain a set of prescribed form from the Manager, National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi on payment of 25 nP. A specimen form is given in Annexure 11 to this book. Five copies of the form shall be prepared and submitted to the District Industries Officer of the district concerned with the following enclosures :—

- (i) An affidavit duly sworn before a Magistrate or an Oath Commissioner that capital investment in the industry does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (ii) A crossed postal order of Rs. 5 in favour of the Corporation.
- (iii) A declaration that the applicant has not applied for or obtained loan to purchase machinery, he has asked the Corporation to supply, offering the same machinery as security.

- (iv) Valid quotations of machine suppliers for the machinery to be obtained. A list of important machinery suppliers in India is given in Appendix 7 to this Book from whom quotations can be obtained.

One advance copy of the application should be sent by the applicant direct to the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.

The District Industries Officer after making due inquiries will forward the case with his recommendation to the Regional Dy. Director/Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan for transmission to the Corporation. The applications can also be made through the Director, Small Scale Industries Institute.

The Corporation will send its offer for the desired or equivalent machinery within three weeks of the receipt of the application. The applicant should consider the offer and send his acceptance with the required advance deposit within a period of 15 days from the receipt of the offer. If the applicant can secure quotations, in triplicate, in the name of Corporation from some reputed manufacturers or sole agents, with their agreement to Corporation's terms of payment, the Corporation would immediately call for earnest money, thus saving two months' time which the Corporation takes in inviting quotations from different firms. On receipt of the earnest deposit the Corporation places orders and the machinery is booked to the applicant. Freight, insurance and other delivery charges (including demurrage, if any) is borne by the applicant. A separate hire purchase agreement for each individual machine shall be executed between the hirer and the Corporation before the railway or transport receipt is despatched/delivered to the hirer. The hirer shall send a report about the condition of the machinery immediately on its receipt. In case no report is received within 15 days of its receipt it will be presumed that the hirer has received the machinery in good condition.

### **Special Scheme of Hire Purchase**

To meet the requirements of imported machinery the Corporation has secured the following credits :

- (1) Development Loan Fund (DLF) credit of 10 million Dollars.
- (2) West German credit of 10 million Marks.
- (3) Yen credit of Rs. 30 lakhs.

(4) U.K. credit of Rs. 10 lakhs.

In addition to the usual hire-purchase scheme already in operation the Corporation has introduced two special schemes for the utilisation of the above credits. *viz.* Bank Guarantee Scheme and Special Hire-Purchase Scheme. The usual terms and conditions for supply of machinery on hire purchase will apply to these schemes also, subject to the following modifications :—

- (a) Small scale units which have been refused import licences due to inadequacy of foreign exchange might apply directly to the Corporation.
- (b) Applications for supply of machinery over Rs. 15,000 only are considered under these schemes.
- (c) Applications other than those indicated at (a) above should be submitted through the Director of Industries.
- (d) Credit of the Corporation will be limited to the extent of CIF cost of the machinery and all additional expenses such as clearance charges, customs duty etc. will be borne by the applicants directly.
- (e) The Corporation shall levy a surcharge of 5% of the value of machinery supplied and shall charge interest @ 6%.

The Corporation may offer above machinery to the applicant under any of the following schemes :—

(a) *Bank Guarantee Scheme.* On acceptance of the application by the Corporation the applicant shall deposit 20% of the CIF cost of machinery as earnest money and shall furnish a bank guarantee for the balance 80% to the effect that the amount will be paid to the Corporation in four equal annual instalments including CIF cost, interest and service charges.

(b) *Special Hire-Purchase Scheme.* The applicants who are not in a position to furnish the Bank Guarantee as indicated above, can under the special hire-purchase scheme pay 20% as earnest money and 20% before the handing over of the shipping documents. The balance 60% (which shall include principal, interest and service charges etc.) will be recovered in five equal annual instalments, the first instalment will be due after one year from the date the shipping documents are handed over. The applicant choosing this mode of payment shall work as an agent of the Corporation for all purposes, *i.e.* for selection of machinery, placement of orders, transportation and shipping arrangements, insurance, railway booking and for all



other formalities as may be directed by the Corporation from time to time.

Thus it would be seen that the Corporation is supplying not only machinery on easy terms but is also helping small industrialists in obtaining high quality indigenous and imported machinery. As on 31st January, 1962 the Corporation has supplied 5,802 machines valued at approximately Rs. 7.22 crores. This has helped the Nation in increasing the annual production worth approximately Rs. 22 crores (based on a modest production ratio of 1 : 3) and in providing direct and indirect employment to hundreds of persons.

## CHAPTER X

### LAND FOR INDUSTRIES

#### Rajasthan Industrial Areas Allotment Rules, 1959

The first requirement for an industry is land on which the factory building could be constructed. To make available land to industries at concessional rates the Rajasthan Government have framed the "Rajasthan Industrial Areas Allotment Rules, 1959" published under Government Notification No. F 5 (199) LSG/A/59 dated 31st December, 1959. Under these rules, the Government reserve and set apart areas of land under Sec. 92 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 for the purpose of setting up "Industrial Areas." Land is allotted to industries in these industrial areas on 99 years lease, renewable for another 99 years at the option of the lessee on payment of the following charges :—

	<i>Development charges payable once (per acre)</i>	<i>Rent per annum (per acre)</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
1. In towns with population of 3 lakhs and over	500·00	50·00
2. In towns with population of 50,000 or above but less than 3 lakhs	300·00	30·00
3. In towns with population of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000	200·00	30·00
4. In towns with population of 10,000 or less	100·00	15·00

The rent stated above is liable to be revised after every 30 years but enhancement shall not exceed 25% at each revision. The Government of Rajasthan have decided to set up industrial areas at

the following places during the Third Five Year Plan period :—

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jaipur.         | 11. Hanumangarh.   |
| 2. Ajmer.          | 12. Bharatpur.     |
| 3. Kota            | 13. Swaimadhopur.  |
| 4. Jodhpur.        | 14. Baran.         |
| 5. Bikaner.        | 15. Bhilwara.      |
| 6. Udaipur.        | 16. Bhawanimandi.  |
| 7. Pali.           | 17. Jhunjhunu.     |
| 8. Makarana.       | 18. Jalore.        |
| 9. Sri-Ganganagar. | 19. Chittorgarh.   |
| 10. Alwar.         | 20. Bhimganjmandi. |

### Procedure to Apply for Allotment of Land

Entrepreneurs requiring land in a particular "Industrial Area" should apply to the District Industries Officer concerned in the prescribed form obtainable from him on payment of Rs. 2. In case of Jaipur City they can apply directly to the Joint Director (Industrial Estates) Rajasthan, Jaipur. Each application for land should be accompanied by :

- (i) A Treasury Challan for Rs. 500 deposited in the Government Treasury as earnest money under the head :  
S—Deposits and Advances,  
Part II—Deposits not bearing interest,  
C, other Deposit Accounts—Departmental and Judicial  
Deposits,  
Civil Deposits and Revenue Deposits.
- (ii) Four copies of the scheme of the industry for which the land is required.
- (iii) Four copies of the layout plan of the proposed factory showing the requirements of land.

The District Industries Officer will send one copy of the scheme to the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Rajasthan, Jaipur, for his comments. The application with comments of the Small Industries Service Institute will then be put up to the Land Allotment Committee consisting of the following :—

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Minister/Dy. Minister for Industries               | <i>Chairman</i>         |
| 2. Secretary, Industries Department                   | <i>Member</i>           |
| 3. Director, SISI, Rajasthan                          | <i>"</i>                |
| 4. Managing Director, Rajasthan Financial Corporation | <i>"</i>                |
| 5. Director of Industries, Rajasthan                  | <i>"</i>                |
| 6. Joint Director, Industrial Estates.                | <i>Member—Secretary</i> |

The above committee will consider the applications and make recommendations to the Government for issue of final orders. On receipt of allotment orders the entrepreneur should deposit development charges and rent for one year in Government Treasury under the following budget heads :—

*Lease money* :—“XXIX Industries and Supplies,  
3(c) other Misc. Receipts”.

*Development charges* :—“Receipts under 103 Capital Account of  
civil works outside Revenue Account,  
XIII—Industries (Plan).

and execute necessary lease deed, register it and get the possession of the land from the District Industries Officer.

### **Conversion of Agricultural or Non-agricultural Land into Industrial Areas**

In case an entrepreneur wants land outside ‘Industrial Area’ he can himself negotiate for the purchase of land in question from its owner and apply to the Collector concerned for approval. Such approval will be given if suitable Government land, including land in Industrial Areas, is not available. The land so approved by the Collector would be treated to have been leased out to the entrepreneur on the terms and conditions mentioned in the Rajasthan Industrial Areas Allotment Rules, 1959. If the purchase price of land negotiated by the entrepreneur is considered reasonable by the Collector it will be allowed to be adjusted against the annual lease money and development charges till the whole amount is thus set off. Where, however, an entrepreneur settles price, which is considered exorbitant by the Collector, the matter will be referred by him to the Government with his opinion.

### **Allotment of Plots of Land in the Industrial Estates**

Surplus land, if available over and above the requirement of a particular Industrial Estate, can also be allotted to an entrepreneur provided :—

- (i) The sheds constructed under the scheme of that Estate have been exhausted.
- (ii) The new sheds to be constructed by the entrepreneur will serve the same object as specified in the scheme of the Industrial Estate.

The terms and conditions for allotment of land in Industrial Estates will be the same as described under the Rajasthan Industrial

Areas Allotment Rules, 1959 with the modification that the programme of construction of a shed and of production shall be as under :—

- (i) Construction is started within 3 months from the date the possession of the plot is delivered,
- (ii) Construction is completed within next six months unless the period is extended by the Director of Industries at his option, and
- (iii) Machinery is installed and production started within next three months. The period can be extended for another three months by the Director of Industries.

## CHAPTER XI

### INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

#### Importance of Industrial Estates

Most of the industrial units do not have enough financial resources to construct their own factory building and even in those cases where they are in a position to provide the funds they have to face long delays, expenses and troubles in acquiring suitable sites, in obtaining approval to plans, in securing licences for building material and constructing the factory building in conformity with the Municipal and Factory Laws and finally in getting supplies of water and power. To do away with the above difficulties, the concept of 'Industrial Estates' was introduced in India during the First Five Year Plan. Besides the facilities referred to above, Industrial Estates also help in—

- (a) Relieving congestion in big cities and towns,
- (b) Stimulating establishment of small industries in and around new townships of some major industries,
- (c) Decentralisation, involving suitable pattern of industrial development in small towns and large villages,
- (d) Meeting the special requirements of certain areas such as taking industries to rural and backward localities.

#### Industrial Estates in Rajasthan

In Rajasthan the work of establishment of Industrial Estates was taken up during the Second Five Year Plan. Originally, only three Industrial Estates at Jaipur, Bhilwara and Makhapura (Ajmer) were taken up, but as a result of good response from the entrepreneurs the number soon rose to 14. The detailed position of the Industrial Estates taken up during the Second Five Year Plan is

given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Estate</i>	<i>Total No. of sheds</i>	<i>Covered area of sheds in Sq. Ft.</i>			<i>Provisional standard rent of shed in rupees per month</i>		
1.	Jaipur	64	3600	2400	2400	163	104	80
2.	Bhilwara	40	3600	2400	2400	180	125	153
3.	Makhupura	30	—	1200	600	—	70	35
4.	Kota	44	3600	2400	—	186	102	—
5.	Jodhpur	44	3600	2400	—	186	102	—
6.	Bharatpur	44	3600	2400	—	186	102	—
7.	Sri-Ganganagar	44	3600	2400	—	186	102	—
8.	Udaipur	36	3600	2400	—	180	120	—
9.	Sumerpur	32	4000	2000	—	105	52·5	—
10.	Alwar	36	3600	2400	—	180	120	—
11.	Bikaner	28	3600	2400	—	180	120	—
12.	Dholpur	32	4000	2000	—	125	62·5	—
13.	Pali	41	4000	2000	—	125	62·5	—
14.	Gangapur	20	—	1200	600	Not yet fixed.		

The rent of the sheds at subsidised rates not exceeding 25% below the standard rent is, however, charged for the first three years, the rent being gradually increased every year till in the fourth year the standard rent is charged. Construction of following more Industrial Estates is proposed to be taken up during the Third Plan :

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Estate</i>	<i>Urban or Rural</i>	<i>No of sheds</i>	<i>Estimated cost of the Estate</i>
1.	Tonk	Urban	20	3.00
2.	Bundi	„	20	3.00
3.	Beawar	„	20	3.00
4.	Sikar	„	20	3.00
5.	Churu	„	20	3.00
6.	Dungarpur	„	20	3.00
7.	Pilani	Rural	20	3.00
8.	Sawaimadhopur	Urban	20	3.00
9.	Neem-ka-thana	Rural	20	3.00
10.	Sirohi	Urban	20	3.00
11.	Abu Road	Rural	20	3.00
12.	Neembhera	Urban	20	3.00
13.	Hanumangarh	„	20	3.00
14.	Suratgarh	Rural	20	3.00
15.	Jhunjhunu	„	20	3.00
16.	Banswara	„	20	3.00
17.	Baran	„	20	3.00
18.	Jhalawar/ Bhawani Mandi	Urban	20	3.00
19.	Nagaur	Rural	20	3.00
20.	Dausa	„	20	3.00
21.	Sojat	„	20	3.00
22.	Makrana	„	20	3.00
23.	Ratangarh	„	20	3.00
24.	Sujangarh	„	20	3.00



25.	Bhadra	Rural	20	3.00
26.	Ramganj Mandi	,,	20	3.00

### **Rajasthan Industrial Estates (Allotment of Sheds) Rules, 1961**

Allotment of sheds in the Industrial Estates is made under the Rajasthan Industrial Estates (Allotment of Sheds) Rules, 1961 issued under Government Notification No. F. 3(13)/Ind./A/60 dated the 30th December, 1961. Under these rules all matters concerning allotment of sheds on lease or on hire purchase, fixation of rates of rent, termination of the lease or hire purchase agreements etc. are decided by a Board consisting of the following :—

- |    |   |                      |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Minister/Dy. Minister for Industries.   | Chairman             |
| 2. | Secretary Industries.   | Member               |
| 3. | Director of Industries, Rajasthan.  | Member               |
| 4. | Director Small Industries Service Institute, Rajasthan.                                       | Member               |
| 5. | Representative of Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industries or similar other organisation. | Member               |
| 6. | Joint Director, Industrial Estates.   | Member—<br>Secretary |

### **Procedure to Apply for Allotment of a Shed**

Application for allotment of a shed should be made to the District Industries Officer concerned in the prescribed form obtainable from him on payment of Re. 1. All applications for allotment of shed should be accompanied by the following :—

- (a) A Treasury Challan for an amount equal to the three months standard rent for the shed applied for. The amount should be deposited in a Government Treasury under the head :

S—Deposits and Advances.

Part II—Deposits not bearing interest.

C—Other Deposit Accounts—Departmental and Judicial Deposits.

Civil Deposits and Revenue Deposits.

- (b) Four copies of the detailed scheme of the small scale industry proposed to be started.

- (c) Summary of the application form, in triplicate, in the prescribed form obtainable from the District Industries Officer along with the application form.

The District Industries Officer sends a copy of the scheme to the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur for technical comments and on receipt of his comments forwards the application for being put up to the Board for decision. The Board shall either reject or accept the application, on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit. The applicant on receipt of allotment order shall communicate his acceptance to the Director of Industries and District Industries Officer concerned within 15 days, failing which the earnest money is liable to be forfeited. The applicant shall also indicate his choice whether the shed is required on lease or on hire purchase. After the receipt of the acceptance, the District Industries Officer gets the lease/hire purchase agreement executed and registered and then transfers the possession of the shed to the allottee against an acknowledgment. When the production is started in the shed the allottee should send to the concerned District Industries Officer or the Manager, Industrial Estate, a production report on the prescribed form each month.

### **Conditions for Allotment of a Shed on Lease**

A shed in the Industrial Estate is granted on lease on the following terms and conditions :—

- (a) The lease shall be terminated by either party after giving a notice of three months.
- (b) The repairs of the shed shall be the responsibility of the Government but damages if any caused to the shed shall be got repaired by the allottee.
- (c) Water connection in the shed shall be provided by the Government. The power connection shall be taken by the lessee at his own cost.
- (d) All taxes other than property tax are payable by the lessee.
- (e) The rent, as fixed by the Government, is payable by the lessee in advance by 10th of every month. The rent should be deposited in a Government Treasury under the head :  
"XXIX, Industries and Supplies,  
(d) other Miscellaneous Receipts."
- (f) The production shall be started within six months from the date the possession of the shed is delivered to the allottee, unless otherwise extended by the Director of Industries.

- (g) No additions or alterations should be carried out in the shed without the permission of the Director of Industries.
- (h) The lease shall be terminated by the Government after giving one month's notice if production in the industry is suspended or closed for a period exceeding six months.

### **Conditions for Allotment of a Shed on Hire Purchase**

The terms and conditions for allotment of a shed on hire purchase are as mentioned below :—

- (a) The shed shall be leased out to the hire-purchaser for a period of 15 years, which he has the option to purchase on the expiry of this period provided he has paid all the due instalments.
- (b) The hirer will have to pay 20% of the cost of the shed as first instalment, in advance, and the remaining amount along with interest @ 6% P.A. in 15 equal annual instalments.
- (c) All instalments shall be paid in time otherwise the contract is liable to termination on one month's notice. If the dues are deposited within the notice period additional penal interest @ 1% shall have to be paid for the entire period of default.
- (d) The shed shall not be transferred to any other person nor shall be used for any purpose other than the one for which it is allotted without the previous permission of the Board.
- (e) The shed shall be insured in the name of the Director of Industries against loss by fire and all other risks for the amount equal to the cost of the shed.
- (f) Production shall be started within six months from the date the possession of the shed is delivered.
- (g) In case production is suspended or closed for a period exceeding six months the possession of the shed shall be resumed after giving one month's notice. If it happens during the period of hire all instalments shall stand forfeited. In other cases of resumption of the shed on account of breach of the agreement, price as deemed proper by the Government not exceeding the actual cost of the shed, originally paid by the hire-purchaser, shall be payable to him.

### **Assisted Industrial Estates**

Besides the Government constructed Industrial Estates, provi-

sion has also been made for construction of private Industrial Estates termed as "Assisted Industrial Estates". Establishment of Assisted Industrial Estates is governed by Rajasthan Industrial Estates (Assisted Estates) Rule, 1961 published under Government Notification No. F. 3 (16)/Ind. (A) 59 dated 30.1.61. Under these Rules any private agency consisting of not less than 10 members, whether a joint stock company or a cooperative society can apply to the Government for establishment of an Assisted Industrial Estate. The Government grant following assistance for such Estate :—

- (a) Suitable land is allotted on lease on the terms and conditions under the Rajasthan Industrial Areas Allotment Rules, 1959. (Already referred to in the previous chapter).
- (b) Arrangements for supply of power and water are made up to main lines.
- (c) The Government shall give guarantee for securing loan from a Bank at a mutually agreed rate of interest for the purpose.
- (d) All other facilities which are granted to industries in Industrial Estates.

The guarantee for loan will be given by the State Government on the following conditions :—

1. The Private Agency raises its own share capital equal to 1/6th of the total amount needed, if it is a cooperative society and 1/4th if it is a joint stock company.
2. Loan is paid in 3 equal instalments as follows :—
  - (i) first instalment on reaching plinth level,
  - (ii) second instalment on reaching roof level, and
  - (iii) last instalment on the completion of construction and rendering of audited accounts.
3. The loan together with the interest is repayable in seven equal annual instalments, repayment to start after 2 years of the receipt of last instalment of loan. The period of repayment can be extended for further three years in hard cases.
4. The State Government shall also obtain counter guarantee from the individual members of the private agency.
5. The State Government shall have the right to appoint one Director on the Board of Directors of the Company or to participate in the meetings of the executive committee of the cooperative society.

6. Audited statements of accounts are submitted every year and inspection of accounts is allowed.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also now decided to finance the construction of Assisted Industrial Estates. The Corporation has agreed to advance loans to the tune of Rs. 12 crores and it is hoped that this will now be availed of by a good number of cooperatives and companies for establishment of Assisted Industrial Estates.

### **Procedure to Apply for Assisted Industrial Estate**

An application for Assisted Industrial Estate should be made to the District Industries Officer concerned accompanied by :—

- (1) 4 copies of the scheme for the construction of the Estate with plans and estimated costs.
- (2) 4 copies of the scheme of each industry to be set up by its members.

Help may be taken from the Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Rajasthan in the preparation of these schemes. Once the scheme is approved by the Government, simultaneous action is taken to acquire land and raise loan from the Bank on the guarantee of the State Government as explained above.

### **Rural Work Sheds**

The idea of construction of worksheds in villages was introduced to create means and opportunities for the village craftsmen to increase their field of activity in tune with the new trends in the villages and also to hold their own against the goods from the cities. The construction of worksheds for five places in Rajasthan *viz.* Sanganer, Girwa, Mandore, Lalgah and Kaithoon has already been sanctioned during the year 1961-62. It is envisaged to construct in all 100 worksheds in villages in Rajasthan during the Third Plan period. To start with, it is proposed to construct one main block of 50' x 20' in each village which can further be divided into five working sheds according to the needs. The village artisans will not only be provided with working space, water and power supply and roads but also with modern machines and others needed assistance for taking up a suitable production programme according to their family profession.

## CHAPTER XII

# POWER AND WATER SUPPLY FOR INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

### **Availability of Power in Rajasthan**

The power supply position in Rajasthan has tremendously increased during the last ten years. The total installed capacity which stood at 13,271 K.W. at the time of formation of Rajasthan was increased to 1,08,724 K.W. at the end of the Second Plan period. The two most important projects which have contributed to this increase are Bhakra-Nangal and Chambal Projects. Ganganagar, Hanumanagarh, Sikar, Ratangarh, Sardarsahar, Churu, Bikaner, Pilani, Jhunjhunu, Navalgarh, Ladnu etc. have already received power from Bhakra-Nangal Project and Kota, Bundi, Bhawanimandi, Ramganjmandi, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, etc. from the Chambal Project. Swaimadhopur, Anta, Baran, Lakheri, Jaipur Ajmer, Bhilwara, Pali, Phulera, Jodhpur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and a number of other towns are shortly to get power from the Chambal Project. During the Third Plan period 53,000 K.W. from Bhakra-Nangal Project, 87,000 K.W. from Chambal Project and 1,13,000 K.W. from steam and diesel generating sets is expected to be added to the existing installed capacity, raising the total installed capacity in Rajasthan at the end of the Third Plan to 3,51,000 K.W. To-day there is no shortage of power for industries in almost all the important places and expected additional power offers bright prospects for setting up new industries in Rajasthan.

### **Power Supply Rates**

Till recently the rates of power supply varied at different places and the minimum rate charged from industries was Rs.-/3/- per unit. These rates were high enough in comparison to rates prevalent in other States and hence local industries were finding it difficult to stand in competition with outside industries. It was, therefore, decided by the Government of Rajasthan that in respect of medium and large scale industries of the following categories consuming more than 20,000 units per month existing rates may be reduced to 9.5 nP. per unit :—

1. Textile Industry.

2. Ceramic Industry.
3. Glass Industry.
4. Cement Industry.
5. Engineering Industry.
6. Sugar Industry.
7. Metal Industry.
8. Industry based on minerals.
9. Any other industry which the Government may declare as such.

Government have, however, reserved the powers to have special consideration of reducing the rates of thermal and steam power as also the hydel power in respect of those large scale industries which are of special nature and importance. In respect of small scale industries consuming power less than 20,000 units, the rate has been uniformly fixed at 12·5 nP. per unit with effect from 1st April, 1960. Concessional rate of 12·5 nP. per unit will not be applicable to the food processing industries like Flour Mills, Dal Mills, Rice Mills, etc. in conformity with the policy of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. For power supply from the Chambal and Bhakra-Nangal hydel schemes special tariffs have been fixed provisionally which are given below. The final tariffs are expected to be announced later on.

### **Provisional Chambal Tariff**

For industries being supplied hydro-electric power from Chambal Project special provisional rates have been announced by the Government as given below :—

#### Low Tension Tariff

#### *Rates*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) Small Power (LT)<br>(upto 20 KW.)               | 12·5 nP. per unit.<br>30 units per B.H.P. connected<br>as minimum charges. |
| (b) Medium power (LT)<br>(above 20 and upto 100 KW) | -do-   |

#### High Tension Tariff (applicable for loads above 100 KW.)

#### Two Part Tariff

#### *Demand charges per KW. of M.D.*

First 500 KW.	Rs. 7·50 nP. per KW. p.m.
Next 1000 KW.	Rs. 7·00 nP. per KW. p.m.
Above 1500 KW.	Rs. 6·50 nP. per KW. p.m.

#### *Plus Energy charges @*

First 50,000 unit per month—5 98 nP. per unit.

Next	1,50,000 units per month—5.82 nP. per unit.
Next	3,00,000 units per month—5.51 nP. per unit.
Above	5,00,000 units per month—5.20 nP. per unit.

The maximum charges on the billing demand or on the contract demand, whichever is higher, is a monthly minimum charge, whether energy is consumed or not. As it would take some time for special equipments for metering supply of power on the basis of two part tariff to be procured and installed, a flat rate of 9.5 nP. per unit has been fixed till such time as metering equipments etc. are arranged.

#### Slab Tariff :

First	5,000 units per month	11.45 nP. per unit,
Next	20,000 units per month	10.82 nP. per unit,
Next	75,000 units per month	9.89 nP. per unit,
Above	1,00,000 units per month	8.32 nP. per unit.

The tariff is subject to payment for a minimum annual consumption of 600 units per K.W. of highest recorded maximum demand over the year or the contract demand (which shall in no case be less than 50 K.W.), whichever is higher. If the actual consumption falls short of minimum stated above, the deficit unit shall have to be paid for @ 11.45 nP. per unit.

#### **Provisional Bhakra-Nangal Tariff**

Schedule of tariff for supply of power from Bhakra-Nangal scheme in Rajasthan have been fixed separately for large industries, medium industries, small industries and for agricultural and cottage industries. The details of the tariff are as given below :—

#### Large Industrial Power Tariff

Demand charge per KVA per month.	Rs. 5.75 nP.
plus energy charges	
(i) For the first 1 lakh KWH per month per unit.	4.7 nP.
(ii) For the next 2 lakhs KWH per month per unit.	4.3 nP.
(iii) For all units in excess of 3,00,000 KWH per KW per month.	4 nP.

#### Subject to :

- (i) A rebate on all units in excess of 360/KWH/KVA per month or 420 KWH/KW per month. 1 nP.
- (ii) A maximum overall rate per unit (without prejudice to the minimum payments) 6.5 nP.



(iii) Monthly minimum payments for loads  
with a maximum demand below 250 KVA

Per KVA	Rs. 5.75
Per KW	Rs. 6.50

(if demand is metered in KW)

For resale purposes for staff and residential quarters, street lighting of colony etc. an additional charge of 5.5 nP. per unit will be levied.

Medium industrial power tariff :

Demand charge per KW per month. Rs. 7.00  
plus energy charges :

- (i) For the first 5000 KWH per unit per month. 6 nP.
- (ii) For the next 10,000 KWH per unit per month. 5.5 nP.
- (iii) For all units in excess of 15,000 units per month 5 nP.  
per unit.

*Subject to :*

- (i) A rebate of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  if the supply is at 11 KV at the option of the supplier.
  - (ii) A maximum rate per unit (without prejudice to the minimum payment) @ 11 nP. will be charged.
  - (iii) Monthly minimum payment on 50% of the contract demand will be charged at Rs. 7.00 per month.
  - (iv) Minimum annual payment for seasonal factories per KW per year will be charged @ Rs. 62.00.
1. For factory lights, fans and other non-residential purposes not exceeding 5% of the total consumption, energy will be supplied at the above tariff and for any excess the tariff for commercial supply will apply. For residential quarters attached to the factory, tariff for domestic supply will apply.
  2. A surcharge of 2% shall be levied for each 30 days successive period or part thereof for late payment of dues.

Small industrial power tariff :

- (i) For the first 500 units per month per unit. 13 nP.
- (ii) For the next 1000 units per month per unit. 11 nP.
- (iii) For all units in excess of 1,500 units per month 9 nP.  
per unit.

*Subject to :*

- (a) A monthly minimum payment per  
BHP of connected load per month. Rs. 3.50 nP.

- (b) For approved seasonal industries per year. Rs. 42.00 nP.
- (1) For bonafide factory lighting the consumption of two lamp points not exceeding total 100 watts will be permitted in the tariff.
- (2) A surcharge of 2% shall be levied for each 30 days successive period or part thereof for late payment of dues.

Agricultural and cottage industries power tariff :

- (i) For the first 1,500 units per month per unit 11 nP.
- (ii) For all units in excess of 1500 units per month 9 nP.  
per unit.

Subject to an annual minimum payment BHP per year Rs. 42.00

- (a) For the lighting of pump room and/or work room the consumption of lamp points not exceeding total of 100 watts will be permitted under this tariff.
- (b) A surcharge of 2% shall be levied for each 30 days successive period or part thereof for late payment of dues.

**Procedure to get Power Connection**

An application for the supply of electrical energy should be made by the consumer on the prescribed form given in Annexure 12 to this book to the Engineer in charge of the power house. The applicant or the licensed contractor on his behalf, should then meet the Engineer for setting points of supply and other relevant matters concerning the controlling and metering of the power delivered. As per the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 the Department lays the service lines up to 100 ft. to the consumer's premises. The consumer will, however, be required to pay for the service lines and cables on his own property. The charges for service lines and mains beyond the said 100 fts. are payable by the consumer in advance and shall be equal to the actual cost of material and labour, plus 15% towards supervision and overhead charges. For the protection of consumers and the public generally, it is necessary that the wiring on the consumer's premises shall conform to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937 and modifications thereto and rules of the Fire Insurance Company in which the building is insured.

After completion of the wiring and testing by the contractor, 48 hours' notice shall be given to the power house for inspection and testing of the installations by their authorised representative. The first test and inspection will be carried out free of charge and on finding the installation satisfactory the connection will be made.

The Board may require the industrial consumers to execute a formal contact and to deposit a security in cash at the following rates towards the payment for the supply of power :

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| (i) Small power service (over 5 KW. to 25) | Rs. 20 per H.P.<br>connected |
| (ii) Large power service (over 25 KW)      | Rs. 25 per H.P.<br>connected |

### **Subsidy in Power Supply to Small Scale Industries**

Subsidy on power supply is granted under the "Rules for the grant of subsidy on power supply to small scale industries". According to these rules the amount of subsidy allowed shall be the difference between the industrial rate and  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  nP. per unit, subject to a maximum of 6 nP. per unit. At places where the rate of electricity is very high, the Government might allow a higher rate of subsidy so as to bring the cost of power rate to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  nP. per unit. The subsidy is admissible irrespective of the fact that power is generated by state owned power houses or private power houses or met from steam generating sets or diesel operated sets run by the industries concerned. Subsidy is not granted :—

- (i) In case of food industries such as Flour Mills, Dal Mills, Oil Mills, Rice Mills etc.
- (ii) In case installed load in any industry exceeds 15 KW or 20 H. P.
- (iii) In case industrial rate of power is below  $12\frac{1}{2}$  nP. per unit.
- (iv) In case the capital investment in an industry is more than Rs. 5,00,000 irrespective of the persons employed.

### **Procedure to get Subsidy**

The application for subsidy should be sent to the District Industries Officer concerned in the prescribed form, in duplicate, as per specimen given in Annexure 13 to this Book. In case the subsidy claimed is more than Rs. 50 the application should be made in triplicate. All applications should be accompanied by :—

- (i) Original receipts issued by the Power House with two attested copies which show the consumption.
- (ii) A certificate from the Power House authorities concerned if the fact that energy was consumed for industrial use is not clear from the bill itself.
- (iii) A certificate from the applicant that he has not used the power for any other purpose or for any of the industries for which subsidy is not given by the Government.

- (iv) A certificate from the Manager of the Industrial Estate concerned in case of industries in the Industrial Estate and from the District Industries Officer in case of private generating sets shall be furnished.
- (v) Bill for subsidy in form G. A. 118 unless in any particular case the sanctioning authority directs otherwise.

The subsidy shall be paid quarterly in arrears. The powers to sanction the subsidy are vested in the following authorities:—

- (i) The District Industries Officer where the amount involved is Rs. 50 or less in each case,
- (ii) The Regional Dy. Director where the amount involved exceeds Rs. 50 but is less than Rs. 100 in each case,
- (iii) The Director of Industries, if the amount exceeds Rs. 100.

### **Supply of Water in Rajasthan**

Water is one of the most important prerequisite for any industry. Almost all large scale industries, specially chemical industries, require huge quantities of water. This supply has, therefore, to come from some perennial source of supply such as river, bund, tank, canal or well from which abundant supplies are available and the rate/cost of supply is economical for the industry. The small scale industries, however, do not require much water. They can meet their requirements for industrial as well as drinking purposes from local Water Works which supply filtered water. A list of places in Rajasthan where water supply schemes are at present functioning or are likely to start functioning within a short period is given below :—

Abu Road	Ganganagar
Alwar	Hanumangarh
Balotra	Jaipur
Banswara	Jaiselmer
Barmer	Jalore
Bhadra	Jhalawar
Bharatpur	Jhalrapatan
Bhilwara	Jhunjhunu
Bhinmal	Jodhpur
Bikaner	Karanpur
Bundi	Kishangarh
Chotisadri	Kota
Deoli	Mandawar
Dungarpur	Mount Abu

Nathdwara	Sambhar
Nagaur	Sangariamandi
Nimbehra	Sardarsahar
Nohar	Swaimadhopur
Pali	Sikar
Pratapgarh	Sirohi
Pushkar	Taranagar
Raisinghnagar	Tonk
Rajgarh (Alwar)	Udaipur.
Rajgarh (Churu)	

From the list it would be seen that water is available for industries in almost all the important towns and cities of Rajasthan.

*Water supply rates.* There are no uniform rates for supply of water from a Government Water Works. However, in most of the cities in Rajasthan filtered water is supplied at Re. 1 per 1000 gallons, which is applicable to industrial consumers as well. In case any industry wants to draw water from an irrigation project the Government have sanctioned special rates for the same. Under the Government Order No. F. 1 (ii) Irri/60 dated 19th July 1961 it has been decided to charge only 25 nP. per 1000 cubic ft. of water drawn from an irrigation project for industrial purposes and 20 nP. per 1000 cubic ft. of water for drinking purposes.

### **Procedure to get Connection from a Water Works**

A person desirous to have water connection has to apply to the Engineer in-charge of the Water Works through some licensed plumber, who carries out the plumbing and pipe fitting work at the premises of the applicant. The Department charges Rs. 35 for each connection which include Rs. 10 as connection charges and Rs. 20 as the cost of cast iron meter cover to be supplied by the Department. All pipe fittings, right from the department's main line up to the premises and inside the premises are to be carried out by the applicant himself through the plumber. As soon as such fittings are completed, these are checked by the Department for being in conformity with the plumbing regulations. If found correct, connection is provided and meter is fixed. The applicant has, however, to enter into an agreement in the prescribed form with the Water Works for timely payments for the water supplied and for the repairs or replacements of the service lines by the Department.

## CHAPTER XIII

# TAX EXEMPTIONS TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

### Exemptions Under the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1954

The levy of sales tax in Rajasthan is governed by the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1954 (Act No. XXIV of 1954) and the Rajasthan Sales Tax Rules, 1955. Under Sec. 3(b) of the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1954 all manufacturers whose turnover in the previous year in respect of sales or supplies of goods does not exceed Rs. 5,000 (Rs. 25,000 in case of industrial cooperatives) are not liable to pay sales tax. Sec. 4(2) of this Act further provides that where the State Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest to do so, the State Government may by notification in the official Gazette, exempt from tax on sale of any goods or any person or class of person on such conditions and on payment of such fees as may be specified in the notification. For encouraging the industries the Government of Rajasthan have under this provision exempted certain industries and raw material goods when purchased for consumption in manufacturing the articles on the following conditions :—

- (i) The goods are sold to a bonafide manufacturer of finished products who holds a valid certificate of registration under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act,
- (ii) The manufacturer so purchasing the goods give to the seller a declaration in writing that the goods will be used in the manufacture of finished products, and
- (iii) Such manufacturer has a valid certificate of exemption for which a fixed annual fee of Rs. 10 is prescribed.

A schedule of industries and raw materials exempted under this provision is given in Appendix 8 to this Book. The Government have further appointed a Committee to examine the requests of a number of other industries for exemption from payment of sales-tax.

The State Government have further exempted from tax all machinery required for setting up in Rajasthan of textile, ceramic,

glass, cement, engineering, sugar, metal industries and industries based on minerals on the following conditions :—

- (i) The machinery is sold to a manufacturer who holds a valid certificate of registration under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the said Act.
- (ii) The manufacturer so purchasing the goods gives to the seller a declaration in writing that the goods will be used in setting up the above mentioned industries.
- (iii) The dealer holds a certificate of exemption for which a fixed annual fee of Rs. 10 is prescribed.

### **Procedure to Obtain Certificate of Exemption**

For obtaining an exemption certificate referred to in the above para a manufacturer has to apply to the Sales Tax Officer in a prescribed form specimen of which is given in Annexure 14 to this Book. The form is to be accompanied by a Treasury Receipt for Rs. 10. The exemption certificate once granted is valid till the expiry of the assessment year in which it is granted. The certificate should be renewed within 30 days of the commencement of the next year on payment of prescribed annual fee.

### **Procedure for Obtaining Registration Certificate**

No dealer shall while being liable to pay tax, carry on business as a dealer unless he has been registered and possess a registration certificate under the Rajasthan Sales Tax Act. An application for registration certificate shall be made by a dealer to the assessing authority in whose circle his place of business is situated 30 days before the commencement of the year for which the registration certificate is required. Every application for registration certificate should be made in the prescribed form, specimen of which is given in Annexure 15 to this Book. The application should be accompanied by a Treasury Receipt for a fee of Rs. 10. The assessing authority, if satisfied that the dealer is entitled to the grant of a registration certificate, shall issue the certificate which should be kept hanging at a prominent place in the business premises of the dealer.

### **Procedure for Registration Under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956**

Under Sec. 6 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 all dealers are liable to pay tax on sales affected by them in the course of inter-

state trade or commerce. Under Sec. 7 of this Act every dealer liable to pay tax has to obtain a registration certificate under this Act. An application for registration under this Act shall be made to the notified authority in the prescribed form, specimen of which is given in Annexure 16 to this Book. This application should bear a non-judicial stamp of Rs. 5. Where a dealer has more than one place of business within a State he shall make a single application in respect of all such places, naming his principal place of business. When the authorities are satisfied, after making such inquiries as they think necessary, they shall register the dealer and grant him a certificate of registration and also a copy of such certificate for every place of business within the state other than the principal place of business mentioned therein.

Every dealer, who, in the course of inter-state trade or commerce, sells to a registered dealer, shall be liable to pay tax under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 at only one per cent of his turnover. Unregistered dealers are liable to pay full tax at the rates as prescribed under the sales tax laws of the State concerned.

### **Exemption from Payment of Octroi Duty**

Almost all Municipal Councils or Boards levy octroi duty on goods brought into its territory. The Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 authorises all Municipalities under Sec. 104(2) to levy octroi on goods and animals brought within its limits for consumption, use or sale therein. The Rajasthan Government have, however, decided to exempt the industrial concerns from payment of octroi duty on machinery. Under notification No. F5(199) LSG/A/59 dated 30th December, 1959 issued by the Local Self Government Department in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sec (5) of Sec. 107 of the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959, the State Government has granted exemption to all small, medium and large scale industries from the payment of octroi duty on all machinery imported for the purpose of setting up industries subject to the importer producing a certificate to that effect from the Industries Department of the State.

### **Procedure to Obtain Octroi Duty Exemption Certificate**

For obtaining exemption from payment of octroi duty an industry should apply to the Director/Regional Deputy Director of Industries or the authorised District Industries Officers for issue of exemption certificate in the prescribed form, a specimen of which is given in Annexure 17 to this Book. The certificate should be filled,



in triplicate, by the applicant and produced before the certifying authority together with the original bills/vouchers and railway or transport receipts. The original documents and two copies of the certificates duly signed will then be returned to the applicant by the Certifying Officer. These certificates may be produced before the Municipal Officer and at the octroi check-post to get the exemption or to claim refund of octroi duty, if already paid.

## CHAPTER XIV

# GRANT OF IMPORT LICENCES TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

### Import Trade Control and Policy

Prior to 1957 there was no system of grant of import licences to small scale industries, and these industries had to depend on the established importers for the supply of raw materials. With a view to ensure increased supply of raw materials for the small scale industries, the Government of India introduced the system of issue of import licences to small scale industries as "Actual Users". An overall foreign exchange allocation to meet the requirements of small scale industries is now made by the Chief Controller, Imports and Exports, and it is operated by him through various Regional Import Authorities. Grant of import licences to actual users is governed by the Import Trade Control, the Hand Book of Rules and Procedures, 1961 and the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The above publications can be obtained from the Manager, Government Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, 6, or any other authorised agent for government publications.

### Actual Users

The "actual users" have been defined as those who require raw materials or accessories for use in an industrial manufacturing process. The actual user industries have been divided in the following categories :

- (a) Scheduled industries borne on the register of the Development Wing,
- (b) Scheduled industries not borne on the register of the Development Wing and non-scheduled industries other than small scale industries, and
- (c) Small scale industries, which include all industrial units with a capital investment of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed.

### Annual Licensing

Hitherto Import Policy was announced (in the Red Book)

every half year and import licensing was also done on a half yearly basis. It has now been decided by the Government to announce the import policy for the whole year. All Actual User applications are, therefore, to be submitted on an annual basis to cover the yearly requirements. Due to foreign exchange difficulties the annual licences granted shall be subject to the following conditions :

- (a) During the first six months of the period of validity of the licence, the licensee shall be entitled to order shipment of goods to the extent of 50% of the value of the licence only,
- (b) the balance 50% of the value of the licence can be utilised only after the first six months of the validity period of the licence after endorsement by the Licensing Authority and will be subject to such change in value as may be decided upon by the Government.

Licences to small scale industries will ordinarily be granted for only those items which have been shown as open to actual user licensing as shown in Appendix 4 to the Red Book, but applications for other items, specially recommended by the Director of Industries will also be considered on merits within the available ceiling.

*Last dates of submission of Applications.* Last dates of submission of applications as per latest policy (for the licensing period April 1962—March, 1963) by actual users coming under the definition of small scale industries (except for steel items) are as given below :—

- (a) For applying to the District Industries Officers (or other Certifying Authority) for grant of Essentiality Certificates—30th May, 1962.
- (b) For applying to the Licensing Authority together with the Essentiality Certificate—15th August, 1962.
- (c) For applying for the grant of Essentiality Certificate or import licence for importing machine tool or capital equipment—Any time.

Applications received after the prescribed dates are liable to be summarily rejected.

### **Application Forms and Fees**

Applications from the actual user small scale industries for import of raw materials and components should be made to the Licensing Authority concerned in Form 'B' as per specimen given in Annexure 18 to this Book. The Regional Licensing Authority for Rajasthan for non-steel items is the Deputy Chief Controller of

Imports, Central Licensing Area, Janpath, New Delhi. Applications for import of capital equipments including machine tools of permissible variety up to Rs. 50,000 should also be made to the above Regional Licensing Authority. Applications for capital equipments for value in excess of Rs. 50,000 should be made to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi. Applications for banned type of machine tools and for permissible varieties of machine tools for value exceeding Rs. 50,000 and below Rs. 1 lakh, should be made to the Development Officer (Tools), Tools Directorate, New Delhi. "Capital Goods" as envisaged in this scheme comprise of such items of plant and machinery as are required for new installations or for the expansion of the existing projects or subsidiaries thereof provided the aggregate value of any single unit sought to be imported is not less than Rs. 1 lakh (F.O.B.). For import of capital goods application form 'E' and for other types of machine tools application form 'G' as given in the Red Book should be used.

Every import application should be accompanied by a Treasury Challan for fees calculated at the following rates and deposited in the Government Treasury or State Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India for credit to the Government of India under the head "Import Licence Fees" subordinate to the major head "XXXVI Miscellaneous Departments":

For application upto	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 15
For application above	Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 20,000	Rs. 25
For application above	Rs. 20,000 and upto Rs. 40,000	Rs. 35
For application above	Rs. 40,000 and upto Rs. 60,000	Rs. 50
For application above	Rs. 60,000 and upto Rs. 80,000	Rs. 70
For application above	Rs. 80,000 and upto Rs. 1 lakh	Rs. 90
For application above	Rs. 1 lakh and upto Rs. 2 lakh	Rs. 150
For application above	Rs. 2 lakh and upto Rs. 2 lakh	Rs. 150
plus Rs. 25 for every extra Rs. 50,000 or part hereof in excess of Rs. 2 lakh subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500; provided that if a bulk application is made for import of raw materials and accessories falling under different numbers of ITC Schedule		
Rs. 30 for every extra Rs. 50,000 or part thereof in excess		

of Rs. 2 lakh subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 shall be leviable.

In case of applications for annual licences the fees leviable shall be twice the amount calculated on the basis of half the value of the goods specified in the application in accordance with the scale of fees indicated above.

### **Procedure for Grant of Essentiality Certificates**

All actual users' applications are to be supported by an Essentiality Certificate from the State Director of Industries or other Authority as prescribed in the Red Book. In cases of small scale industries whose requirements of raw materials and/or components do not exceed Rs. 1 lakh the Essentiality Certificate as given in Annexure 19 to this Book is to be used. If the value is in excess of Rs. 1 lakh the form of Essentiality Certificate adopted by Large Scale Actual Users as appended to Form 'B' given in Annexure 22 to this Book is to be used. For importing Machinery and Capital Equipments Essentiality Certificate as reproduced in Annexure 20 to this Book is to be used.

All applications for grant of Essentiality Certificates by the Director of Industries should be made to the District Industries Officer concerned before the prescribed dates. Such applications should invariably contain information on the following points :—

- (a) Complete details of the machinery and plant.
- (b) Capacity of the factory, as may have been determined by the Small Industries Service Institute, District Industries Officer or any other authority.
- (c) Stocks of raw materials of components held on the date of application.
- (d) Expected arrivals of articles against licences in hand.
- (e) Detailed use of the raw material component together with utilisation report in respect of previous imports.
- (f) Efforts made to obtain similar goods from the internal market or indigenous manufacturer and result thereof.
- (g) Proforma bill from the suppliers or their authorised agents in respect of commodities proposed to be imported.
- (h) Any other information that may be required by the District Industries Officer in order to determine the essential requirement of the applicant.

The District Industries Officer after such verification and

personal inspection as may be necessary, will send his recommendation to the Regional Deputy Directors of Industries who have been authorised to issue Essentiality Certificates upto the value of Rs. 50,000 in each case. All cases above the value of Rs. 50,000 are forwarded by the Regional Deputy Directors to the Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur for issue of necessary Essentiality Certificates by him.

The applicant should ensure that the import application together with Essentiality Certificate, Treasury Challan, IVC Registration Certificate and other documents are sent to the Licensing Authority well in advance of the last dates. If there is delay in securing Essentiality Certificate the application together with a copy of application for Essentiality Certificate to the Certifying Authority should be sent to the Licensing Authority before the prescribed dates and the Essentiality Certificate should be sent to the Licensing Authority when received.

### **Important Hints for Actual Users**

- (i) Ensure that the application is in the appropriate form.
- (ii) Fill in the application form neatly, accurately and legibly. Do not leave columns blank, but say 'Yes' or 'No', 'Not-applicable' or give a definite reply.
- (iii) Give all information correctly and faithfully.
- (iv) To ensure correct classification, give precise description of the stores.
- (v) Do not fail to quote income tax verification/exemption number and registration number as small scale industry allotted by the Director of Industries.
- (vi) Send the application to the appropriate Licensing Authority well in time.
- (vii) Do not fail to enclose Treasury Challan for requisite fees.
- (viii) See that the application is duly signed by a Partner, Director, Managing Director or a person authorised.
- (ix) Furnish complete postal address in the application.
- (x) Detail all the enclosures to the application in the forwarding letter.
- (xi) Mark the application with capital letters "SSI" in order to facilitate quick disposal.
- (xii) Importers of capital goods should specify the country from which imports are to be made, indicating alternate

source of supply and state whether they would be in a position to find the rupee resources if a cash import licence against credits available with the Government is given.

### **Procedure to Obtain Income-tax Verification Certificate**

Prospective applicants for import licence should make an application for grant of IVC in the prescribed form and present it, in duplicate, to the Income Tax Officer of the Circle; Ward or District where the applicant is assessed or is assessable to income tax. The Income Tax Officer will verify the particulars from his record, subscribe the necessary verification certificates on all the copies required and return these to the applicant with his seal and signature on each page. These certificates are further required to be registered with the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Central Licensing Area, Janpath, New Delhi, who is licensing authority for Rajasthan and registration number thus allotted should be quoted in the import application. It would be in the interest of the applicants if IVC number are duly obtained by them each year as a matter of routine.

If the applicant has no taxable income or is not liable to pay tax he should declare on a stamped affidavit in the prescribed form before a Magistrate or an Oath Commissioner, the fact that he had no income in the past 5 years liable to be taxed giving the reasons thereof or that he is exempted from payment of taxes, as the case may be, and present such affidavit along with application, in duplicate, with such other documents as have been prescribed, to the Income Tax Officer concerned. The Income Tax Officer will, after satisfying himself of the correctness of the facts in the affidavit, endorse the appropriate certificate on the application and return the original application. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports on production of the application duly completed, will allot an Exemption Number.

### **Issue of Letters of Authority**

Ordinarily, import licences are not transferable and can only be utilised by the person or firm to whom it has been issued. With a view, however, to avoid interference with the ordinary trade practice and inconvenience in genuine transactions Licensing Authorities issue Letters of Authority with the limited object of enabling an agent to import the goods or make necessary remittance

on behalf of the licensee. For obtaining a letter of authority a written request should be made to the Licensing Authority by the licensee himself indicating *inter-alia* why he cannot import goods direct. The request should be accompanied by documentary evidence to show that the indenting house concerned has an agency agreement with the foreign supplier and is authorised to accept contract on behalf of his principals. Letters of Authority, where granted, will be issued in duplicate *i.e.* one for custom purposes and the other for exchange control purposes and for opening of letters of credit.

### **Import of Steel Items**

Separate import licensing policy for items licensable by the Iron and Steel Controller, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1, is issued by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel for each six monthly period (April—September and October—March). As per latest policy announced (April—September, 1962) import licences will be granted to the actual users on the basis of recommendations by the sponsoring authorities for the following categories of steel :—

1. Tin plates—Prime and Secondaries.
2. Terneplate.
3. Mild Steel Wire of all types excluding commercial quality H. B. wire of 16 Gauge and thicker, Cycle-Spoke Wire and Umbrella Rib Wire.
4. Box Strappings.
5. Steel Strips, Tapes, Skelp.
6. Industrial Scrap.
7. Forgings Un-machined.
8. Swedish Charcoal, Iron Bars and other Wrought Iron Bars.
9. Nose Bars for Ring Frame for Textile and Jute Industry.
10. Wheel, Tyres and Axles.
11. High Silicon Sheets and Electrical Steel Sheets.
12. Cold Rolled and Deep Drawing Quality Sheets.
13. Hot Rolled Black and Galvanised Sheets.
14. Carbon Wire Rods with carbon 0.45% and over for high carbon wire drawing units registered with the Iron and Steel Controller.
15. Stainless Steel Sheets for users other than utensils industry.

For importing above items the Government of India allocate



a ceiling to each State and Essentiality Certificates are issued by each State within this ceiling. Actual users of the above steel items should send their applications to the District Industries Officer concerned before the prescribed date (15th May, 1962 for the period April-September 1962) with one copy direct to the Licensing Authority (i.e. the Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, Everest Building, 6th Floor, 100, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay for Rajasthan). The application should be in the prescribed form (as per specimen given in Annexure 21 to this Book) and should be sent, in triplicate, along with the Treasury Challan, copy of Income Tax Verification/Exemption Certificate, and three copies of the Essentiality Certificate in the prescribed form. Information as already indicated in preceding pages in respect of the non-steel items should also be supplied to the District Industries Officer to enable him to determine the essentiality. The District Industries Officer will send the application with his recommendations to the Regional Deputy Director of Industries, Director of Industries and Supplies who will send the applications with Essentiality Certificates to the Licensing Authority for issue of licences within the ceiling allotted to the State for this purpose.

### **Tool and Alloy Steel**

As per the latest policy announced by the Iron and Steel Controller import licences for tool and alloy steel will now be issued on annual basis (April—March). Import licences will be granted to actual users during the licencing period April, 1962 to March, 1963 for the following items :—(a) alloy tool and alloy steel items including high carbon steel containing carbon 0.95 per cent and above but excluding stainless steel sheets, (b) high carbon sheets/strips containing more than 0.65 per cent carbon for manufacture of hacksaw and band saw blades and chaff-cutter knives and (c) silico-manganese spring steel bars and flats EN 45 for automobile industry on the basis of sponsoring by the Director of Industries and Supplies, Jaipur. All applications for import licence for tool and alloy steel should be made in the prescribed form (Annexure 21 to this Book) to cover annual requirements for the period April—March, so as to reach the District Industries Officer concerned before the prescribed dates (15th May 1962 for the period April 1962—March '63). Essentiality certificates will be issued by the Regional Deputy Director/Director of Industries on annual basis (outside the ceiling fixed for mild steel items) and licences will be issued by the Licensing Authority on the conditions as already explained for annual licensing for non-steel items.

## **Stainless Steel Sheets for Utensil Manufacturers**

No licences are issued for the import of stainless steel sheets for utensils manufacture, but these requirements are met from barter imports. The utensil manufacturers are required to send indents in the prescribed form in triplicate (as per specimen given in Annexure 22 to this Book) to the District Industries Officer concerned with an advance copy of the indent (without attaching any treasury challan or Income-tax Verification/Exemption certificate) to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, so as to reach him on or before the prescribed dates (15th May 1962 for April—Sept. '62 period). The available sheets imported under barter arrangements are distributed by the Iron and Steel Controller on the recommendations of the Director of Industries and Supplies.

## **Imports by the State Trading Corporation**

One of the important functions of the State Trading Corporation is to assist actual users in import of essential requirements and raw materials on rupee payment or under barter system. A number of industrial materials *i.e.* caustic soda, soda ash, raw silk, mercury, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, camphor etc. are being imported by S. T. C. and distributed to the actual users on the recommendations of the Development Wing or the Director of Industries of other concerned authorities. In case of machinery and plant or raw materials which are either not licensable or in respect of which import licence has been refused by the Licensing Authority, an actual user can approach the State Trading Corporation for arranging imports from rupee payment areas or through barter deals. For this purpose the small scale actual user has to send his application, on a plain paper, to the State Trading Corporation with the following information :—

- (a) Full specifications of the article proposed to be imported with complete address of the supplier ;
- (b) C.I.F. value in rupees supported by a proforma invoice from the supplier ;
- (c) Essentiality Certificate, in original, from the Director of Industries. This may be obtained from the Licensing Authority, if sent to him ;
- (d) Income-tax Verification Certificate Number ;

- (e) An option whether the article is to be imported directly or through an Indian agent of the foreign supplier.

On receipt of application the State Trading Corporation issues enquiries for locating the source of supply, finding most competitive prices for the desired article or its nearest equivalent and finally arranging its actual import. No fee or commission is charged from the actual user by the State Trading Corporation for this service.

## CHAPTER XV

### EXPORT PROMOTION

#### Export Promotion Institutions

India's needs for exports were never so pressing as at present. The Prime Minister of India has rightly said, "We must starve ourselves of goods and things and export them to get foreign exchange". In more industrially advanced countries the small and medium industries contribute as much as half of the total value of their exports. There is no reason why, with proper stimulation and backing the small and medium scale manufacturers in India should not benefit similarly. Things like motor batteries, hurricane lanterns, wood screws, canned fruits and vegetables, perfumes, galvanised iron buckets, and tubs, steel furniture, steel trunks, builder's hardware, handicrafts, druggets, handloom cloth, umbrella, razor blades, plastic goods, shoes, locks, soap, sports goods and number of other articles have ready market abroad and small scale industries can take up their export. The Government of India have set up following institutions for the promotion of exports :—

*Foreign Trade Board.* Foreign Trade Board ensures effective coordination among various Government agencies concerned with foreign trade and is an over-all policy-making body.

*Directorate of Export Promotion.* It is the chief executive agency for implementing the policy decided upon by the Foreign Export Board.

*Export Promotion Councils.* These councils have been appointed to advise the Government, local authorities and public bodies in respect of their policies and to take other measures like market surveys, trade delegations, exhibitions, propaganda and publicity, quality control etc., to promote exports. There are at present Export Promotion Councils for the following commodities :—

1. Cotton textiles.
2. Silk-Rayon textiles.
3. Plastic and linoleum.
4. Engineering products.
5. Shellac.
6. Mica.

7. Cashew.
8. Leather.
9. Tobacco.
10. Sports goods.
11. Chemical and allied products.
12. Spices.

*Commodity Boards.* Following Commodity Boards have been set up :—

1. Tea Board.
2. Coffee Board.
3. Coir Board.
4. Central Silk Board.
5. All India Handloom Board.
6. All India Handicraft Board.
7. Rubber Board.

One of the important functions of these Boards is to promote the export of the commodity concerned.

*Development Councils.* The Development Councils for the following commodities set up in accordance with the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, have a sub-committee each for export promotion :—

1. Bicycles.
2. Internal combustion engines of power driven pumps.
3. Pharmaceuticals and drugs.
4. Heavy chemicals (Alkalis).
5. Heavy chemicals (Acids).
6. Woollen industry.
7. Sugar.
8. Food processing industry.
9. Fermentation industries.
10. Metals.

*Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.* The department performs following functions :—

1. Collection of commercial intelligence including publication of the weekly Indian Trade Journal and Exporters' Directory.
2. Collection, compilation and publication of statistics relating to :—
  - (a) the foreign and inland (including coastal) trade of India,

- (b) Customs and excise revenue of the Indian Union, and
- (c) Shipping.

3. Publication of the Indian Customs and Excise Tariff.

4. Settlement of commercial disputes.

*Directorate of Exhibitions.* The Directorate is charged with the responsibility of :—

- (i) arranging participation in international exhibitions,
- (ii) arranging wholly Indian exhibitions,
- (iii) running show-rooms in foreign countries, and
- (iv) establishing trade centres in important markets abroad.

*Directorate of Commercial Publicity.* The Directorate handles all commercial publicity, including publication of "Journal of Industry and Trade" and the "Udyog Vyapar Patrika" (in Hindi), sending daily wireless messages to commercial representatives abroad about changes in Government's trade policies, issuing special trade supplements in foreign journals and newspapers and publicity through films, radio and photographs.

*Export Risk Insurance Corporation.* It is a wholly Government owned Corporation run on 'no profit no loss basis' to cover both commercial and political risks on credit transactions involved in exports.

*State Trading Corporation of India.* It is a private limited company set up with the object of organising and effecting exports from and imports into India of such goods and commodities as the Company may from time to time decide. The principal endeavour of the Corporation is to diversify and augment the country's foreign trade.

*Indian Government Trade Representatives Abroad.* They function as Government's "eyes and ears" and help in furthering trade relations between India and the countries falling within their jurisdiction.

The intending exporters of goods can take help from any of the above institutions in securing information and arranging export of any commodity outside India.

### **Export Promotion Facilities**

For the promotion of exports the Government of India have provided following facilities :—

*Relaxation of Export Controls.* Export controls have been relaxed in respect of most of the commodities. These restrictions have

been continued only in the case of commodities which are (a) essential to the needs of the country (e.g. food grains), (b) which are essential raw materials for our industries, (c) where indiscriminate export would result in depleting their stocks and which are of strategic importance and (d) where there are considerations relating to rationalising movements or price structure. Items subject to export trade control are announced by the Government from time to time.

*Reduction of Export Duties.* Export duties are not considered as a source of revenue by the Government. The Government reduce or abolish export duties, whenever circumstances warrant such a step. At present duties are in force only in respect of mercury, coffee, raw cotton, raw jute, rice, tea and cotton waste.

*Refund of Duties.* When a material is subject to duty (import duty on foreign material or excise duty on indigenous material) and the duty element enters into the cost of the product manufactured from it, refund of element of import and excise duties and other levies are allowed to enable exporters to stand in competition in foreign markets.

*Manufacture in Bond.* Under the Sea Customs Act and Central Excise Rules there is provision for "Manufacture in Bond" which dispenses with the payment of excise or customs duties at any stage. This avoids the locking up of capital involved in the initial payment of duties and the subsequent refund in the form of drawback.

*Sales Tax.* The question of exempting the earlier sales from payment of sales tax in various States in India on certain commodities, which largely enter into the export trade, is under consideration of the State Governments. Recently sales tax in respect of textiles, sugar and tobacco has been replaced by additional excise duties.

*Transport Facilities.* Following transport facilities are given to encourage exports :—

- (i) Grant of priority 'D' of Preferential Traffic Schedule for movement of certain export goods over Indian Railways.
- (ii) Grant of 50% refund of railway freight rates paid for movement of export consignments.
- (iii) To ensure quick shipping space and to inquire into complaints on the subject, help is given by Export Promotion Offices at Ports and the Freight Investigation Bureau in the Office of the Director General of Shipping,

Bombay. The cases of charging high freight rates are also inquired into by these authorities and suitable measures are taken.

*Credit Facilities.* The Scheduled Banks which are authorised dealers of foreign exchange can have advances from the Reserve Bank of India to make loans to exporters on the strength of Export Bills. The rate of interest on such advances is same as applicable to other advances (4% per annum at present). A study group has been set up by the Government of India to consider and recommend the nature and extent of credit facilities required by the exporters and its report is awaited.

### **“EASI” Scheme**

Recently the State Trading Corporation has formulated an “EASI” (Export Aid for Small Industries) Scheme to assist in diversification of India’s export trade and for fostering direct business relationships in the field of export marketing between small scale Indian manufacturers and foreign importers. Generally, assistance is provided under this scheme in respect of quality consumer, semi-consumer and non-technical industrial goods such as stationery items, patent medicines and chemist’s supplies, fancy goods, food stuffs, toilet products, clothing sundries, auto-parts etc.

Any manufacturer wishing to participate under this scheme has to send brief details of the products to the “EASI” Scheme, State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., “Express Building”, Mathura Road, New Delhi, 1, or any Regional Office of the State Trading Corporation or Director of any Small Industries Service Institute, enclosing leaflets or catalogues of the products, if available. Samples are not to be sent unless asked for at a later date. If the product is acceptable for participation, a small board of officers, appointed under the scheme, visits the manufacture’s factory after prior notice. For those products which have been selected, “EASI” arranges for the design and printing of top class presentation material, if the current material is not considered suitable. The cost of this material is recovered from the manufacturer at the rate of 5 per cent, deducted from payments for each export order until the whole cost has been recovered. “EASI” undertakes correspondence on the selected manufacture’s behalf and, where possible, uses the manufacturer’s own stationery to establish relationship direct between the manufacturer and the foreign buyer. Practical assistance is given in



calculation of shipping and other export charges to enable the manufacturer to quote CIF or other prices. Subject to officers under the scheme being satisfied as to the credit worthiness of the overseas buyer, the manufacturer is permitted to offer (or 'EASI' offers for him) to the foreign buyer upto 120 days' credit, whilst the manufacturer himself will receive payment to the extent of 95% of the value of the goods (less any charges incurred on his behalf) immediately the goods have been shipped and the shipping documents handed over, with the remaining five per cent to be paid on receipt of the foreign buyer's remittance.

'EASI' also renders the following assistance :—

- (a) It obtains trade and other references and makes assessment from these references of the foreign buyer's status for the benefit of the manufacturers.
- (b) It arranges to send samples on behalf of participating manufacturers; the cost of samples and their despatch is debited to the foreign buyer and monies collected for the same is paid to the manufacturer.
- (c) Its officers assist in preparation of shipping documents, if necessary, including preparation of invoices, bills of lading, insurance certificates or policies, certificates of origin etc.
- (d) It gives assistance in booking shipping space, arranging docks and customs clearance, obtaining of export licences, drawback certificates and import permit entitlements.
- (e) It provides assistance in drawing up and concluding appropriate agency agreements required by the foreign parties.
- (f) It renders help in respect of marine insurance and export risk insurance.

In order to cover the costs involved in providing these services, a small commission is charged, although this is normally provided for in the calculation of prices. The commission rate will be in the form of sliding scale according to the length of credit to be allowed to the overseas buyer. Thus it would be seen that the "EASI" scheme will bring the opportunities of world-wide markets to the small manufacturers and assist in building a firm reputation for the quality of Indian goods throughout the world.

## Export Promotion Scheme

The ability to export some of the manufactured goods depends largely on the facility with which the exporter or the manufacturer can procure the basic raw materials required in the manufacture. With a view to promote the export of such goods a scheme has been devised for the grant of special import licences to replace the imported raw material contents of the exported product. Under the scheme certain selected commodities such as plastic, engineering, chemicals, sports, cotton and woollen goods, vanaspati, paper products etc., have been chosen and special procedure evolved for the grant of import licences against the export of such commodities. For full particulars of the scheme the registering authority indicated in Annexure II to Appendix 23 of the Red Book should be contacted.

Under another scheme of export promotion, import licences are granted against exportable items in proportion to the imported raw material contents of those items as mentioned in Annexure III to Appendix 23 of the Red Book. For example, in case of leather suitcases, one and half times of value of the suitcase locks and metal fittings (maximum 10% of the total value of suitcases) and in case of manufactures of ivory, un-manufactured ivory upto 50% of its value are allowed to be imported. Applications for grant of licences under this scheme should be made to the appropriate authority (in case of Rajasthan to the Dy. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Central Licensing Area, New Delhi) which will be entertained against payments received in the previous quarter in respect of goods exported. The Licensing Authority may, however, make an exception and issue licences on certain conditions for materials on a 'loan basis' even if there be no entitlement for such licences. Application for grant of licenses under the Export Promotion Scheme should be made in prescribed form as reproduced in Annexure 23 to this Book.

## CHAPTER XVI

### SALES PROMOTION AND MARKETING

After a unit has gone into production one of the major problems that has to be faced is the marketing of finished products. A small industrialist who has limited knowledge and resources, is handicapped in organising the sales of products on scientific lines. When it is a buyers' market, the situation becomes all the more difficult. In a vast country like India it is neither possible nor desirable for any single organisation to take up marketing of products of all small scale units. The initiative to produce the right type of goods at a competitive cost and to establish the product in the market has to come from the individual entrepreneur. But to supplement their efforts Government renders marketing assistance, specially to small scale units which have comparatively poor strength to withstand competition from large scale units.

#### **Participation in Government's Store Purchase Programme**

Government being the largest single buyer in the country, attention was necessarily focussed on exploring the possibility of evolving a procedure under which the small scale industries could increasingly participate in the stores purchase programme of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals. As all Government purchases are based on competitive quotations, the procedure of placing contracts by means of tenders could not be dispensed with. However, to help small scale industries Government have taken following measures :—

- (1) Reservation of articles, the purchase of which are made only from the small scale manufacturers. A list of 46 articles which are reserved for purchase only from the small scale units is given in Appendix 9 to this Book. A further list of new items is shortly to be finalised.
- (2) In respect of articles that are produced by both small scale industries and large scale industries, for the supplies of which both may tender, the D.G.S. & D. allows to small scale industries a price preference ranging upto 15% over the accepted quotations of large scale units. An illustrative list of items under this category for which the small scale

industries have competed successfully is given in Appendix 10 to this Book.

- (3) Supply of free tender sets to small scale industries for the supply of which they are registered with the National Small Industries Corporation, or on the recommendation of the Director of Industries.

### **Procedure of Registration with Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals**

In order to be registered as an approved contractor of D. G. S. & D. for the supply of stores, whether against rate/running contracts or against *ad hoc* contracts, a firm has to apply on a prescribed form. Application forms for registration as approved contractors of D. G. S. & D. are supplied free of cost to manufacturing firms who are certified as genuine small scale industrial units by the Director of the Industries of the State in which the unit is located. The normal fee for the application form is Rs. 2. The application forms will shortly be available in the Office of the Directors of Industries also, who will issue the forms free of cost to the small scale units whom he considers capable of executing contracts of D. G. S. & D.

The application forms duly filled in by the small scale units have to be submitted to D. G. S. & D. (Registration Branch) through the District Industries Officer/Director of Industries, who will certify the financial status and general competency of the units to undertake D. G. S. & D. contracts. A set of the application form comprises of the following :—

- (i) General Application form (1 copy)
- (ii) Annexure 'A' (3 copies)
- (iii) Income tax clearance certificate form (2 copies)
- (iv) Manufacturer's proforma (6 copies)

The small scale units are to submit to the District Industries Officer the general application form, and 2 copies of the manufacturers proforma duly filled in, along with a forwarding letter. A copy of the forwarding letter under which the firm submits application to the District Industries Officer together with the income tax clearance certificate, 2 copies of Annexure 'A' and 3 copies of the manufacturer's proforma are to be sent directly to the D. G. S. & D. (Registration Branch). On receipt of the application and other documents from the Office of the Director of Industries, along with his recommendation, D. G. S. & D. checks the particulars furnished and may call for

any other relevant information and documents required. The manufacturing capacities of the units are verified by the Inspection Wing of D. G. S. & D. and if everything is found satisfactory, the units are registered as approved contractors of D. G. S. & D. in the category of small scale industries. At the moment 435 small units have been registered as approved contractors of the D. G. S. & D. During the year 1960-61 total purchases by the D. G. S. & D. from the small scale units including khadi items amounted to Rs. 4.36 crores.

### **Procedure of Registration with the National Small Industries Corporation**

The small scale units who desire to get themselves enlisted with the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, for participation in the Government Stores Purchase Programme have to apply to the District Industries Officer concerned, in triplicate, on the prescribed form specimen copy of which is given in Annexure 24 to this Book. The District Industries Officer will forward the application to the Director of Small Industries Service Institute. If the Institute is satisfied about the production capacity, testing facilities, technical capability etc., of the applicant the case is recommended to the Director, National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. to enlist the unit. After enlistment and whenever the D. G. S. & D. is in the market for a particular store, the small units which produce such stores are supplied with tender sets free of cost. The small units do not have to be registered with the D. G. S. & D. nor do they have to furnish security deposits, but instead and in case D. G. S. & D. asks for it, a competency certificate is issued by the Corporation.

The D. G. S. & D. has its Purchase Officers at New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. For the purpose of better coordination the Corporation has also set up its Liaison Offices at these centres. All indents received by the D. G. S. & D. are examined by a Committee consisting of the Liaison Officer of the NSIC of the area concerned and officer nominated by the Purchase Office. The indents considered of interest to the small scale industries are marked while all indents are categorised in different groups. The articles, the purchase of which is exclusively reserved from small scale units are categorised under Group IV. Items which both large as well as small scale units can supply are marked under Group III. Items under Groups I and II are those which only large scale units can supply. In respect of items falling under Groups III and IV tender sets are obtained for

free distribution to small scale units enlisted with the Corporation, and their names communicated to the Purchase Officer. All small units submit tenders direct to the Purchase Office under intimation to the Regional Liaison Officer who keeps close watch over the progress of the case. It is ensured that small scale industries fulfilling the necessary conditions are awarded the orders. Cases of rejection of offers are investigated into and reasons thereof ascertained and communicated to the Director of Industries and Director, Small Industries Service Institute concerned for guiding the small scale units to enable them to complete successfully in future. It may be noted that the value of contracts procured by small scale units with the assistance of N.S.I.C. in purchases made by the D. G. S. & D. which was Rs. 3.88 crores in 1960-61 rose to Rs. 5.24 crores during April-December 1961.

*Assistance in execution of orders.* After the orders have been placed with the small scale units copies of tender acceptance advices are sent by the Liaison Officer to the Director of S.I.S.I. and the Director of Industries of the State concerned who follow it up by rendering necessary technical advice and help in procurement of raw materials for successful execution of the order.

Finance is also provided to such industries by the State Bank of India against the pledge of raw materials required for execution of the order upto 100% of the value of the goods pledged. The Corporation underwrites the difference between the actual amount advanced and the amount which the Bank would have normally advanced against the security. The question of extending the scope of guarantee to cover different stages of production, right from the purchase of raw materials upto the discounting and collection of bills drawn on the purchase offices by the units concerned is under the consideration of the State Bank of India.

### **Purchases by Railway and Defence Departments**

Various other Central Government departments making purchases independently of D. G. S. & D. have introduced similar scheme of purchases from the small units as is in vogue in case of D. G. S. & D. The Railways have already introduced the scheme with effect from 1-4-60 and orders worth Rs. 1.08 crores have already been placed with 55 units with the assistance of N.S.I.C. The Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs are also taking necessary steps in this direction. Statements, containing particulars of small scale units enlisted with the N.S.I.C. have also been supplied to the Direct

Demanding Officers of the Ministry of Defence for issuing tenders and placing orders with them.

### **Rajasthan Government's Stores Purchase Programme**

With a view to encourage the small scale and cottage industries the Rajasthan Government have laid down following principles for governing departmental purchases throughout Rajasthan (Government Order No. D 16623/F2/(103) 1/56 dated 11th September, 1956) :—

1. In respect of cloth, only hand-spun and hand-woven certified Khadi should be purchased for all Government requirements, except for the uniforms of Police for the time being.
2. Where basic considerations like quality, delivery dates etc. are comparable, the products of cottage and small scale industries in Rajasthan be given preference over products of other manufacture in purchase of Government requirements.
3. Where basic considerations like quality, delivery terms etc. are comparable the products of Jails, Refugee Work Centres conducted by the Government of Rajasthan will be given preference.
4. In case of items in which cottage and small industries has advantages over large scale industry or have established itself as a supplier to Government on competitive terms such preference will extend to order being placed with cottage and small scale industries to the fullest possible extent before orders are placed with the large scale industry.
5. In the matter of all other articles, those manufactured by the cottage industry, where available, should be preferred to those manufactured by power industries. In case of each article, a margin should be fixed and offers of cottage industry articles should be accepted if these are not in excess of the lowest tender by this margin.
6. Preference as regards price should normally be given to the extent of 15% of price of comparable goods manufactured on large scale basis, to offers made by cottage and small scale industries through cooperative societies or through agents approved by the Government. A marginal preference of 2% should be given to offers from cooperative societies of cottage and small scale industries.

A Central Stores Purchase Organisation has recently been constituted by the Government of Rajasthan under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to the Government, with Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Finance Secretary and Industries Secretary to the Government as members. The organisation is expected to set out procedure for enlistment of small scale units for participation in its stores purchase programme.

### **Marketing through Sale Depot and Emporia**

The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., also assists small units in publicity as well as sale of their products to dealers and consumers through its wholesale depots. These depots were set up for standardising production and for sale of products as indicated below :—

Agra Depot	—For Leather Footwear
Khurja Depot	—For Pottery
Aligarh Depot	—For Locks and Builders Hardware
Calcutta Depot	—For Cotton Hoisery
Bombay Depot	—For Paints and Varnishes
Renigunta Depot	—For Glass Beeds.

The products handled by these wholesale depots are sold under a common name 'Jansevak'. These depots also help in exporting products of small scale units outside India. Shoes alone valued at Rs. 70 lakhs were exported during the year 1960-61.

The Rajasthan Government is also running Emporia at Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Mount Abu, Bikaner, Kota, Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Ajmer through which the products of small scale units could be sold. Reference could be made to the Manager of the Emporia concerned for terms and conditions for undertaking such a sale.

### **Indian Standards :**

"A standard is intended to serve as a guide to manufacturer, as basis of trade contracts, as an instrument to help technologist to judge quality and performance values and as a solution of recurrent problems of the designer and constructor". The work of preparing Indian Standards is carried out by a national organisation called the Indian Standards Institution with its Head Office at Manak Bhawan, 19, Mathura Road, New Delhi. Whenever a proposal for standardisation in any industry is received by the I.S.I. Directorate from an association of trade and industry, a Government Department or an ISI Committee, the work of investigation is entrusted to an



existing sectional committee or to a new committee. The committee arranges meetings, makes bibliographies, gathers technical information required, prepares drawings, assists in formulating drafts, collects comments from the public, arranges for the research work to be carried out and finally edits and publishes the Standard. So far about 1,800 Indian Standards have been published, a list of which can be obtained from any of the ISI Offices. Individual Standards can also be obtained by the interested parties on payment from the ISI Offices.

### **Procedure to get Licence to Use the ISI Mark :**

Under the provisions of the ISI Certification Mark Act, 1952 and the rules and regulations made thereunder, the Indian Standards Institution grants licences to manufacturers for use of the ISI Certification Mark in respect of those articles which are manufactured or processed in conformity with the requirements of relevant Indian Standard published by the ISI. A manufacturer who wants to obtain a licence to use ISI mark has to apply in the prescribed form, in duplicate, together with an application fee of Rs. 50 per application. A specimen of the form is given in Annexure 25 to this Book. On receipt of an application ISI arranges a preliminary inspection of the factory to determine the testing facilities which the applicant has, the manner in which control of quality is being exercised during the manufacture and for drawing samples. Samples drawn during the preliminary inspection are sent to independent laboratories for determining conformity of the material to the standard in question. After having the test results and ascertaining that the applicant has necessary testing facilities, a draft scheme of testing and inspection is prepared by ISI and sent to the applicant for his acceptance. The draft scheme lays down the levels of control which the applicant is required to maintain and carry out tests accordingly for operating the licence for ISI certification marking. After the acceptance by the applicant of the draft scheme, and determining the conformity of the samples to the standard concerned and after an agreement on the question of marking fee, the licence is granted. By virtue of the licence, the manufacturer himself is authorised to apply the ISI mark on his produce. After the grant of licence ISI carries out periodical inspections, once in three or four months, and checks whether the schemes of testing and inspection is being observed properly. The licensee is required to pay Rs. 100 per year towards licence fee and Rs. 25 as fee for renewal of a licence.

In addition to the above fees, a marking fee depending on the quantum of the annual production of the product is also realised from the licensee.

### **Procedure for Registration of a Trade Mark**

A Trade Mark is a mark used for the purpose of indicating a connection in the laws of trade between the goods and some person having the right either as proprietor or registered user to use the mark, whether with or without any indication of the identity of that person. The trade marks are protected in India by registration under the provisions of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1940. The procedure of registration is set forth in the Trade Marks and Merchandise Rules, 1956.

Whenever an article has been manufactured by any person or firm, before putting it in the open market and building his business or trade on it, it is advisable to put a trade mark on the same. To obtain the legal rights from the Government for the trade mark, it has to be registered. An application for registration of a trade mark should be made in the prescribed form of application (as given in Annexure 26 to this Book) with ten copies of the representation, label or band, as the case may be, mounted on ten separate sheets of fullscap paper each measuring 13"×8" giving names of the articles or the designation or specification of goods to which the mark is applied. The fee payable on each application is Rs. 30. If before making an application for registration it is desired to know whether the proposed mark resembles any mark on record, either registered or pending registration, or to obtain preliminary advice regarding the distinctiveness of the trade mark a request can be made for search or advice on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 in each case. If, after making a search in the Register of Trade Marks for any other identical or similar mark, no conflict is found objections are invited. If no objections are received or objections are met by amendments or modifications, the application is accepted and a certificate of registration as to the date of making the application is issued. Following are the rights conferred by registration of a trade mark :—

- (a) The registered proprietor of a trade mark in respect of any goods gets the exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to those goods.
- (b) The Register of Trade Marks serves as a *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the original registration of the

Trade Mark and the subsequent assignments and transmissions.

- (c) Registration is to be exclusive as to validity after the expiry of seven years.

For further details in respect of any trade mark problem a reference may be made to the Assistant Registrar, Trade Mark Registry, 20, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi.

## CHAPTER XVII

### CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

For the successful running of an industry adequate supply of raw materials is very necessary. At present many raw materials are in short supply and the Government have controlled the supply of number of these materials. In this chapter the position regarding the control and distribution of iron and steel, coal/coke, cement and non-ferrous metals has been discussed.

#### **Procedure to get Iron and Steel**

The Government of India promulgated the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 to control the acquisition, disposal, fixation of prices and utilisation of iron and steel commodities including defective and scrap materials. Under this order the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, appoints controlled stock-holders, registered stock-holders and scrap merchants and authorises officers of the Central and State Governments to exercise various powers under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956.

In view of the anticipated increase in the production of steel, the Government of India, in October, 1960 issued a Press Note liberalising the procedure for acquisition and distribution of iron and steel. The issue of the quota certificates for the purpose of placing indents on the Iron and Steel Controller has been dispensed with in case of actual users and registered and controlled stockists for the following categories of iron and steel with effect from 1-10-60 :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Blooms and Billets (other than re-rollable billets), | 9. Plates,  |
| 2. Tested and untested bars,                            | 10. Black sheets and hot rolled strips of 14 gauge and thicker, |
| 3. Rods,  | 11. Spring steel,   |
| 4. Heavy structurals,                                   | 12. Hoops and strips,   |
| 5. Light structurals,                                   | 13. Sleepers,   |
| 6. Heavy rails,   | 14. Fish plates.  |
| 7. Light rails,   |   |
| 8. Second class rails,                                  |   |

For these items, indent can be placed for wagon load supplies by all industrial units on the Iron and Steel Controller to the full extent of their requirements for six months. The indent should be

placed in nine copies and should include following particulars :—

- (1) Factory number allotted by the Development Wing/Director of Industries/Registrar of Factories,
- (2) Full address of the location of the factory,
- (3) Assessed annual capacity of the factory,
- (4) Production during the last two half-yearly periods,
- (5) Stocks of steel in hand on the date of submission of the indents.

For small requirements of all categories of iron and steel, other than the sheets of 14 gauge or thinner and wire, the industries have to place their indents with the local controlled or registered stockholders.

For the requirement of sheets of 14 and thinner gauges and wire, indents have to be supported by a quota certificate to be issued by the Director of Industries of the State. Iron and Steel Controller makes allocation of sheets of thinner gauges and wire for small scale industries to every State and the Director of Industries issues quota certificates for all actual users to that extent. For getting a quota certificate the small scale industries of Rajasthan have to apply to the District Industries Officer concerned, in duplicate, before the prescribed dates and on the prescribed form. Similarly the industries registered as SPI units (steel processing units registered under the Factories Act) have also to apply, in duplicate, to the District Industries Officer. The specimen form of applications for grant of quota certificates under SSI and SPI classes are given in Annexures 27 and 28 to this Book.

The formalities that have to be gone through before steel is physically received by a small scale unit against a quota certificate are, however, many and complicated. According to the present procedure the steps that are followed in respect of indigenous steel supply are :

- (a) Obtaining quota certificate by a small scale units from the State Director of Industries,
- (b) Placing of the indents through the controlled stockists in case of industries requiring less than a wagon load,
- (c) Planning of the indents by the Iron and Steel Controller on producers,
- (d) Issue of acceptance letters by the producers to the sponsoring authorities,

- (e) Calling of financial arrangement, completion of financial arrangements by the indentors, opening of letter of credit and remitting deposits etc.,
- (f) Issue of works order by the producer,
- (g) Rolling of the material by the producer, and
- (h) Despatch of the material by the producer.

In Rajasthan the issue of quota certificates in the name of individual industries (other than those whose requirements exceed wagon load of material) have been dispensed with and now one consolidated quota certificate is issued in favour of the Regional Deputy Director of Industries concerned. The material is then indented by him through the Registered Stockist and is sold against the permits issued by the Regional Deputy Director or the District Industries Officer concerned.

### **Procedure to get Pig Iron**

No quota certificates are now required for procuring pig iron. It is, however, essential that the assessed capacities of foundries as certified by the Director of Industries of the State concerned are registered with the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. Foundries requiring pig iron should approach District Industries Officer concerned for getting their capacities assessed and registered. The registered foundries can place their indents on the prescribed form (specimen given in Annexure 29 to this Book) with the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta for wagon load requirements. If the demand is less than a wagon load, the foundries can place orders through the controlled stockists. The controlled/registered stockists can place indents for pig iron on the Iron and Steel Controller directly without any restrictions.

All the units consuming iron and steel should send a quarterly return of arrival, consumption and stocks on the prescribed form, specimen of which is given in Annexure 30 to this Book, to the District Industries Officer, with copies to the Regional Deputy Director and the Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan.

### **Procedure to get Cement**

Cement may be required either for construction of factory building or for processing industries. The issue of cement to industries in Rajasthan is controlled by the Rajasthan Cement Control Order, 1961 according to which any person desiring to purchase

cement has to make his application, in duplicate, on the prescribed form to the Permit Officer (District Industries Officer concerned). A specimen of application form for grant of permit for cement is given in Annexure 31 to this Book. For wagon load requirements of cement direct allocation from the producers are arranged and for less than a wagon load requirements permits are issued on the licensed stockists.

### Procedure to get Coal/Coke

Coal/Coke is required by industries as fuel or as a raw material. Steam coal is required for raising steam in the boilers, while by-product hard-coke and beehive hard-coke is required by the foundries. Slack coal is used for brick-making. The coal is divided into different categories depending upon the source of supply and purpose for which they are used. The Coal Board, Government of India, has broadly classified the consumers of coal/coke into following 25 priority classes :—

<i>Industry</i>		<i>Priority Class</i>
1.	Engineering ...	ENS
2.	Oil Industry ...	OLE
3.	Chemical ...	CHM
4.	Hospital ...	HOS
5.	Silk ...	SLK
6.	Municipalities ...	MPL
7.	Miscellaneous ...	MIS
8.	Rubber ...	RUB
9.	Educational Institutions ...	EDU
10.	Potteries ...	POT
11.	Steam ships ...	ESS
12.	Glass ...	GLS
13.	Distilleries ...	DIS
14.	Food ...	FOD
15.	Mineral Oils ...	PLM
16.	Wool ...	WOL
17.	Lime manufacturing ...	LMS
18.	Enamel Industry ...	ENM
19.	Leather ...	LTH
20.	Jails ...	JAL
21.	Tobacco (Mfg.) ...	TOB (M)
22.	Tobacco (Curing) ...	TOB (C)
23.	Bricks Making ...	BRK

24.	Water Works	...	WW
25.	Road Construction	...	RC

Since 1946 coal/coke is under distribution control. The industrial units requiring coal should apply to the District Industries Officer concerned on the prescribed form, in duplicate (specimen given in Annexure 32 to this Book) before the prescribed dates.

The permit for allotment of wagons of coal are issued by the Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur. On receipt of the permit the allottee should enter into a contract with the colliery either directly or through an agent, and apply within the stipulated date, to the Deputy Coal Controller (Distribution), 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, enclosing the permit, in original. In case of small units having requirements of less than a wagon "Casual Quota" is given by the District Industries Officer for meeting immediate requirements.

All the consumers of coal are required to submit to the Deputy Coal Controller, Calcutta, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of every month, a correct monthly return of coal received, consumed and held in stock during the month and send its copy to the Director of Industries and the District Industries Officer concerned. A specimen copy of the return form is given in Annexure 33 to this Book.

There have been complaints of irregular and short supply of coal/coke during the recent past owing to transport bottlenecks. To do away with these difficulties block-rake supply system has been introduced since February, 1961 in respect of supplies of BRK, SSI and ZIS classes of coal. Under this system the practice of issue of permits to individual consumers has been dispensed with. The block-rakes are despatched, as per programme submitted by the Director of Industries and Supply and consigned in the name of the Collector of the district concerned. The coal/coke wagons, on arrival as per destination given in the programme by the Director of Industries and Supplies, are distributed by the Collector on the recommendation of the District Industries Officer concerned.

To further ensure timely despatch of coal to the consuming centres in the State a proposal to create "Coal Dump" is under consideration of the Government. Under this scheme a coal dump may be created at Bharatpur, which is served both by meter and broad gauge railway systems, so that coal may be distributed from this place throughout the State. It is also proposed that the manage-



ment of the coal dump at Bharatpur may be entrusted to the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation.

### Procedure to get Non-Ferrous Metals

The small scale units consuming non-ferrous metals could broadly be divided in the following categories :

(a) *Industrial units producing :*

(i) Copper-conductors, wire strips, gas welding rods, silicon bronze, manganese bronze, nickel bronze, copper coated M.S. rods etc.,

(ii) Industrial castings of brass, bronze, gunmetal etc.,

(iii) Extrusion articles like rods, sections etc.,

(iv) Metallurgical wires, stamps etc.

(b) *Industrial units producing zinc oxide, lead oxide, etc.,*

(c) *Industrial units producing :*

(i) Household ware (utensils and ornamental articles),

(ii) Radiators (automobile and diesel), eyelets, press-buttons, brass and bronze rivets etc.,

(iii) Electrolytic copper wire, valves, cocks, bearings etc.

The Government of India promulgated the Non-ferrous Metals Control Order, 1958, to control the distribution of various non-ferrous metals. Under this order industrial units, having no past consumption prior to 2nd April, 1958, are not ordinarily eligible for assistance. However, in deserving cases, State Government assists industrial units located in the industrial estates or industrially under-developed areas in the allotment of quota of non-ferrous metals.

The Government of India allot a specific quota during each period for the small scale units. The allotments for the small scale units in India during the periods October, 1960—March, 1961 and April—September, 1961 were as indicated below :—

		October, 1960— March 1961 in Metric Tons		April—September 1961 in Metric Tons
Copper	..	8,673	..	11,800
Zinc	..	6,060	..	12,050
Copper Scrap	..	893	..	—
Brass Scrap	..	1,870	..	N.A.
German Silver,	..			
Nickel and Silver Scrap		490	..	N.A.
Lead	..	200	..	N.A.

Aluminium	..	250	..	1,316
Tin	..	800	..	N.A.

The above allotments for small scale industries are further distributed statewise and placed at the disposal of the Directors of Industries for meeting the requirements of the small scale units in their respective States. All units requiring non-ferrous metals have to apply to the District Industries Officer in the prescribed form, in triplicate. A specimen form of application is given in Annexure 34 to this Book.

### Rajasthan's Quota of Controlled Commodities

The quota allotments of various controlled articles for the State of Rajasthan are as follows :—

#### IRON AND STEEL (SHEET AND WIRE ONLY)

<i>Class</i>	<i>Allotment in Metric tons</i>	<i>Quarterly, half-yearly or annual</i>	<i>Period in respect of which allotment pertains</i>
(a) SSI	5,609	half-yearly	October '61 to March 1962
(b) SPI	854	"	"
(c) CDS	78	"	"
(d) Non-Agri.	2,980	"	"
(e) Stainless Steel (under barter system)	70	"	"

CEMENT	36,900	Quarterly	January to March '62
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#### NON-FERROUS METALS

(a) Copper	500	half-yearly	Oct. 61 to March '62
(b) Zinc	600	"	"
(c) Lead	4	"	April to Sept. '62
(d) Aluminium sheets, circles, ingots.	36	"	"

COAL/COKE	<i>Allotment in wagons</i>
-----------	--------------------------------

(a) ENS	105	Quarterly	February to April '62
(b) OLE	115	"	"
(c) MIS	53	"	"
(d) WW	6	"	"

<i>Class</i>	<i>Allotment in Wagons</i>	<i>Quarterly, half-yearly or annual</i>	<i>Period in respect of which allotment pertains.</i>
(e) RUB	1	Quarterly	February to April '62
(f) LCH	72	"	"
(g) WOL	16	"	"
(h) RRL	15	"	"
(i) FOD	61	"	"
(j) POT	6	"	"
(k) EDU	50	"	"
(l) MPL	5	"	"
(m) DST	85	"	"
(n) HOS	15	"	"
(o) GLS	17	"	"
(p) MCA	13	"	"
(q) LMS	220	"	"
(r) ICE (Winter)	32	"	"
(s) ICE (Summer)	84	"	"

#### UNDER RAKE SYSTEM

SSI	One rake of 75 wagons for two months.
ZIS	One rake of 75 wagons per month.
BRK (Civil and GMF)	One rake of 75 wagons per month.
BRK (Govt. work)	One rake per month to P.W.D. Two rakes per month to Rajasthan Canal.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

#### **Importance of Industrial Cooperatives**

Industrial cooperatives have for long been accepted as the best means of developing cottage and small scale industries specially in rural areas. The illiteracy and general backwardness of artisans, lack of adequate finance and good marketing arrangements are serious handicaps for these industries. Many of these handicaps can most effectively be met by organising industrial cooperatives among cottage workers and by eliminating the middlemen. Such societies can secure subsidies and loans from the Government and from the central financing agencies and thus can serve the artisans in a much better way. Even more obvious is the need of cooperative organisations in regard to the supply of raw materials and marketing of finished products. An individual artisan cannot avail such things as standardisation, designing, labelling, packing and advertisement which are considered so essential for the promotion of cottage and small scale industries. It is also not possible for individual artisans to take benefits of experimentation and research. It is, therefore, essential for them to organise industrial cooperative societies so as to be able to use improved methods of production, buy best raw-materials at cheapest rates, obtain reasonable prices for the product and reap other benefits of collective strength. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 also lays down that the principle of co-operation should be applied wherever possible and a steadily increasing proportion of private sector should be developed on cooperative lines. It will not only improve the material conditions of the artisans but will also raise them morally and socially. Accordingly, the All-India Boards formed for cottage, village and small scale industries have made the industrial cooperatives their basis for providing various loans and grants.

#### **Varieties of Industrial Cooperatives**

Mainly the industrial cooperatives are of two varieties: (1) Production societies producing goods and (2) Service societies helping their members in supply of raw materials and equipments, in making provision of technical aid and in marketing of finished products.

Production societies may be of two kinds : (1) those in which the production activity is carried on in the homes of their members and (2) those in which that activity is performed in a factory. In most weavers' societies the production activity is carried on by members on looms at their own houses and the societies supply them yarn, pay wages and collect their finished goods for sale. Societies for manufacture of sports goods, hosiery, parts of cars, cycles, and sewing machines usually produce goods in a factory where machinery and other equipments are installed. Broadly speaking, a factory type of production society is best suited for industries which require heavy or expensive machinery, while cottage industries which need only simple equipment are best conducted in the members own homes.

Service society may either be primary or federal. A primary society is restricted to a small area like a single town or a group of villages and sells or hires to members raw materials, tools etc. and also markets their products. A federal society, which has primary societies as its members, has larger jurisdiction and takes on additional functions such as provision of technical aid, motor trucks for transport, providing common facilities, conduct of sales depots etc.

### **Principles Governing Formation of Industrial Cooperatives**

In order that an industrial society may be a truly cooperative in character it should conform to the following principles and methods :—

- (1) First, it should be owned and controlled by its beneficiaries *i.e.*, its shares should be held by its workers who elect its Board of Management from among themselves.
- (2) Secondly, every member should have an equal voice in the administration of the society, irrespective of the shares held.
- (3) Thirdly, although each member should be paid according to his ability and efficiency, he should not have a share in the profits of the society more than what he contributes to it.
- (4) A certain part of the profits should be divided among the members as bonus in proportion to the services rendered by each to the society.

The statutory minimum for registration of a society is 10 applicants. Membership should be with reference to skill possessed

and from a compact area. There should be community of economic interest among members, *i.e.*, separate societies for each industry or craft should be formed. In some industrial cooperatives, the applicants may not be able to provide leadership, capital and managerial ability and as such, for the success of the society, a few non-workers (not exceeding 10% of the total members) may also be admitted into the society as sympathisers. Apprentices including minors and additional workers, when necessary to complete an order within a specified period, may be enrolled as "Associate Members".

### **Organisation and Registration of Societies**

The members forming an Industrial Cooperative should apply for registration of their society in the prescribed form, a specimen of which is given in Annexure 35 to this Book. The form should be accompanied by :—

- (a) A copy of the resolution of the preliminary general meeting signed by the chairman and the secretary of the society and attested by the Assistant Inspector or Inspector of the Cooperative Department.
- (b) Copy of the lists of credit limits fixed for the members and also proposed for the society duly attested.
- (c) Acknowledgement of the treasurer, witnessed by two members, for the amount received by him from the promoters in connection with the formation of the society. The acknowledgement should be stamped if the amount is Rs. 20 or over.
- (d) Three copies of the proposed by-laws each duly signed by any two of the applicants duly authorised in that behalf by the resolution of the preliminary general meeting attested by Assistant Inspector or Inspector of the Co-operative Department.
- (e) Receipt of the secretary for the custody of the books of the society.
- (f) Report of the Assistant Inspector or Inspector in three parts detailing therein the steps taken by him during the three prescribed visits for the formation of the society.
- (g) Recommendation of the Assistant Inspector and Inspector for the registration of the society.

After the Assistant Registrar, Deputy Registrar or the Registrar of the Cooperative Department, who are the registering authorities, are satisfied that the information and documents furnished with

the application for registration are in conformity with the requirements of the rules in force, will register the society and its by-laws and grant to such society, free of cost, a certificate of registration signed by him and bearing his official seal along with a certified copy of the registered by-laws.

### **Maximum Credit Limit of Industrial Cooperatives**

The maximum credit limit of a society means the limit upto which it can incur liability in the shape of deposits from members as well as loans and deposits from non-members for the fulfilment of its objects. The industrial cooperative societies are generally allowed to borrow 8 times its share capital and reserve funds, which it has built up after a year or more of profitable business. Each society should assess its requirements of fixed and working capital for the industry it proposes to set up and fix the value and number of the shares accordingly so as to enable the society to have its M.C.L. fixed up to the required limits.

The funds of the society available through shares, grants, loans etc., should be utilised only for production purposes. Whatever is left after meeting all the legitimate expenditure on production/distribution etc., is divided as follows :—

- (i) 25% is set apart to the reserve fund of the society.
- (ii) Dividend not exceeding  $6\frac{1}{4}\%$  is given to the members on the paid up share capital of each member.
- (iii)  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the net profit is set apart to a common good fund.
- (iv) Balance is divided among the members as bonus on the basis of wages earned by each member.

### **Loans and Subsidies to Industrial Cooperatives**

The industrial cooperatives are given subsidies and loans under the approved schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and All-India Handloom, Handicraft, Silk and Coir Boards. Besides, loans are also granted by the State Government under the State Aid to Industries Rules, by the Rajasthan Financial Corporation and the Central Cooperative Banks. The details of loans and subsidies admissible under these schemes and the procedures to be followed have already been explained in various chapters in this Book. All concessions and facilities available to individuals, partnerships or joint stock companies are available to industrial cooperatives also. Moreover, preference is always given in grant of these concessions and facilities to industrial cooperatives over other forms of organisations, and in some cases lower rates of interest are charged from such societies.

## CHAPTER XIX

### HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

#### **All-India Handloom Board**

The handloom industry is the largest single cottage industry of India. It is estimated that there are 26 lakh handlooms working in India supporting over a crore of people. Heavy competition from mill made cloth and gradual impoverishment of the weavers due to its adverse effect on their trade led to the decline of this industry. The weavers lost control over the market and a chain of intermediaries took over the control of the market of finished products and of supply of raw materials. The Government of India, therefore, took up a bold policy of revitalising this industry by announcing in 1952 the establishment of an All-India Handloom Board under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India. Besides this, the Government of India took following steps for the development of this industry :—

- (a) Levy of additional excise duty on mill-made cloth and to utilise these funds for rendering necessary financial assistance to the handloom industry.
- (b) Imposing restrictions on the textile mills in the fields of production of certain varieties of cloth such as bed sheets, dhoties, lungies, towels, table cloth etc. and reserving these for the handloom industry.
- (c) Imposing restrictions on the installation of powerlooms.
- (d) Adopting liberal export policy and abolishing entire export duty on handloom cloth.
- (e) Giving preference to handloom cloth in Central and State Governments' purchases.
- (f) Granting concessions in railway freight charges.
- (g) Reserving the largest share of target for additional cloth manufacture during the successive Five Year Plans for the handloom industry.

The All-India Handloom Board, after carefully considering the problems of the industry approved a general pattern of development of the handloom industry in India. In their view, the only satisfactory way of organising the industry is through the medium of cooperative societies. Hence it is laid down that no weaver would



be eligible for financial assistance unless he comes under the cooperative fold. The detailed pattern of financial assistance granted by the Board is explained in the following paragraphs.

### Loans for Share Capital

The maximum value of the share capital for a society weaving cotton, artificial silk and woollen cloth will be Rs. 50 and that of silk Rs. 100 per weaver. The extent of share capital loan granted will be :—

- (a) For weavers forming new cooperative society—75% of the share as loan if it is a cotton, artificial silk or woollen weaving society ;  $87\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the share, if it is a silk society.
- (b) For raising the value of the share of the members of the existing cooperative societies—100% as loan subject to weavers' own contribution as prescribed in (a) above.

The share capital loan is recoverable in two annual instalments with interest, the first instalment falling due after 1 year from the date of payment.

- (c) Loan upto 51% of the share capital is granted to the Weavers' Apex Societies and Cooperative Spinning Mills. This loan is recoverable together with interest @  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  in 12 and 20 equal annual instalments respectively.

### Loans for Working Capital

Working capital loans to the handloom societies are now granted under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme to the following extent :—

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| (i) Artificial silk and woollen weaving societies.            | Rs. 200 per loom. |
| (ii) Cotton weaving societies.                                | Rs. 300 per loom. |
| (iii) Industrial cooperative workshops for handloom industry. | Rs. 400 per loom. |
| (iv) Silk weaving societies.                                  | Rs. 500 per loom. |

This loan is recoverable with interest in ten equal annual instalments, the first instalment falling due after two years from the date of payment.

Working capital loan to Apex Societies is granted upto 10 times of the paid up capital, repayable in nine equal annual instalments. No interest is charged for the first five years.

## Assistance in Opening Sales Depots

For meeting the expenses on rent for shop, furniture, staff and other expenditure a grant up to Rs. 4,000 in cities below 1 lakh population and Rs. 6,000 in cities above 1 lakh population is sanctioned to cooperative societies desirous of opening handloom sales depots. Grants up to Rs. 15,000 are sanctioned in case of inter-state sales depots. During the second, third and fourth year this grant is reduced to 75%, 50% and 25% respectively of the above amounts or of the actual expenditure, whichever is less. Such sales depots must sell handloom cloth of at least the following value :—

	<i>Depot at places having less than 1 lakh population</i>	<i>Depots at places having over 1 lakh population.</i>	<i>Inter-State Sales De- pots.</i>
1st year.	15,000	36,000	1,00,000
2nd year.	20,000	45,000	1,25,000
3rd year.	30,000	55,000	1,55,000
4th year.	35,000	65,000	2,00,000

In case of depots which do not fulfil the above norms, financial assistance is given in the same proportion as the actual sales bear to the prescribed norms.

## Rebate on Sales of Handloom Cloth

Rebate on sale of handloom cloth manufactured by handloom societies is allowed at the following rates :—

- (a) 5 nP. per rupee on retail sales of over Rs. 2.
- (b) 5 nP. per rupee additional rebate during All-India Handloom Week and other festivals.
- (c) 3 nP. per rupee on wholesale sales (i.e. above Rs. 100 or more in one case).
- (d) 5 nP. per rupee additional rebate on export of handloom cloth outside India.

## Grant and Loan for Equipments

Under this heading following assistance is granted :—

- (1) Conversion of Throw-shuttle Looms into Fly-shuttle Looms—75% grant and 25% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 per loom.
- (2) Provision for Takeup-motion Attachment—75% grant and 25% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 70 per loom.
- (3) Warping Frames—75% grant and 25% loan.

- (4) Slays—75% grant and 25% loan subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50, 30 and 25 according to the size of slay.
- (5) Jacquards—50% loan and 50% grant.
- (6) Self-leasing Vertical Warping Machine—75% grant and 25% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 500.
- (7) Cross-bearder Dobby—75% grant and 25% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50.
- (8) Iron and Bamboo Reeds—75% grant and 25% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively.
- (9) Warping Drums—75% grant of the actual cost.
- (10) Varnished Healds—Rs. 20 per set as grant.
- (11) Drop Boxes—75% grant and 25% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 8.
- (12) Heald Staves—75% grant and 25% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 per set.
- (13) Semi-automatic Looms—25% grant and 75% loan, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 600.

### Assistance for Common Facility Centres

Assistance is also granted to the societies for the following purposes :—

- (a) For construction of Common Work-Shed—100% loan for a shed for accommodating up to 50 looms.
- (b) For construction of a Dye House with the Common Work-Shed—100% loan.
- (c) For Machinery for weaving, preparation and dyeing with the Shed—50% grant and 50% loan.

The loans under (a) and (b) above are recoverable in 10 equal annual instalments and under (c) in 5 instalments, after one year from the date of payment.

### Weavers' Colonies

Assistance is given to cooperative societies for construction of weavers' colonies @  $\frac{1}{3}$  grant and  $\frac{2}{3}$  loan. Each house in the colony should not cost more than Rs. 3,600 including the cost of land. Extra expenditure, if any, should be met by the weavers themselves, either in cash or by free labour. Payments are made by instalments in the following manner :—

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd loan on the sanction of the scheme.
- (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd loan on the construction reaching plinth level.
- (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd loan on the construction reaching roof level.

(d)  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd grant on completion of the houses.

(e)  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd grant on submission of audited accounts of the expenses.

The loan is recoverable after one year from the payment of first instalment of loan in 25 equal annual instalments. Interest is charged @  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

Under the scheme of renovation of weavers' houses two-third loan and one-third grant is sanctioned for improvement and renovation of existing houses, specially for the purpose of changing over to the frame loom in place of pit loom. The upper limit should normally not exceed Rs. 1,000 per house.

*Subsidiary Schemes to Weavers' Colonies.* Assistance is given for the following schemes to be established near the weavers' colonies :—

(a) *Experimental Weaving Centres and Calendering Plant*— $\frac{2}{3}$ rd loan and  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd grant for non-recurring expenditure. The loan is recoverable in 10 equal annual instalments. 50% of the recurring expenditure for the first year is given as grant.

(b) *Printing Factories.*  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd loan and  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd grant for capital expenditure is given. The loan is recoverable in 10 equal annual instalments.

(c) *Dye Houses.* Assistance is given as below :—

1. For land Rs. 800, 500 or 350 as 10 years loan depending on the Dye House being on large, medium or small scale.
2. For building a 10 year loan is given.
3. For non-recurring expenditure 100% grant is given.
4. For recurring expenditure 100%, 75%, 50% and 25% is given as grant in first, second, third and fourth year respectively.
5. For working capital a 5 year interest free loan is given.

### **Assistance for Power Looms**

Power looms for cotton cloth are now sanctioned to small societies formed by the members of the weavers' societies in places having population of less than 30,000. Each weaver member is given one power loom but if a weaver or his family has 3 or more handlooms, two powerlooms can also be sanctioned. Power should be available in the village concerned, otherwise the society has to instal its own generating set. Following assistance is given to the powerloom societies :—

1. 100% loan to meet the cost of powerlooms, @ Rs. 2,500

- per loom including the cost of motor, switch, slanter etc.
2. Loan at Rs. 1000 per powerloom for working capital,
  3.  $87\frac{1}{2}\%$  of cost of share as loan,
  4. 50% grant and 50% loan to meet capital expenditure on preparatory and processing plants,
  5. Rs. 5 per powerloom per month as grant for training and maintenance of powerlooms,
  6. 25 to 50% grant and remaining loan to meet the expenditure on getting power connection, but not exceeding Rs. 200 per powerloom.

The share capital loan is recoverable in 2 years and is given at  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  interest. Other loans are recoverable in 10 years and are given at 4% interest.

### **Procedure for getting assistance by Handloom Society**

Handloom societies should apply in the prescribed form along with the resolutions of their Executive Committees for the assistance to the Industries Extension Officer of the Panchayat Samiti concerned and where there is no Industries Extension Officer to the Vikas Adhikari concerned. Applications will be forwarded by these officers to the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies of the area concerned. The Assistant Registrar, Cooperating Societies, after examining the applications and observing that all the formalities have been completed will forward the same to the District Industries Officer/Jt. Director (Handloom), Rajasthan, Jaipur. The applications for grant of working capital loans will be forwarded by the Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies to the Central Cooperative Banks with whom the Reserve Bank of India have placed funds for distribution. In some cases Panchayat Samities can send the applications directly to the Jt. Director (Handloom), Rajasthan, Jaipur after getting it examined by the Industries and Cooperative Extension Officers under him.

### **Assistance to State Government Schemes**

Assistance is also given by the All-India Handloom Board to the State Governments for running the following schemes :—

- (a) Registration of handlooms and collection of statistics.
- (b) Audit and supervisory staff for the Reserve Bank of India's schemes to provide working capital loans.
- (c) Handloom Sales Depots, Inter-State Sales Depots, and Central Sales Depots.

- (d) Silk Handloom Sales Depots.
- (e) Mobile Vans.
- (f) Pattern Making Centres.
- (g) Training of weavers, salesman and supervisory staff for Societies.
- (h) Quality marking of handloom cloth.
- (i) Propaganda, 'Handloom Weeks' and participation in Exhibitions.

### **Handloom Development Activities in Rajasthan**

For the development of handloom industry in Rajasthan an advisory board known as Rajasthan Handloom Board has been constituted. A list of the members of the Rajasthan Handloom Board is given in Appendix 18 to this Book. The Board occasionally meets to discuss the problems facing the handloom industry in Rajasthan and makes recommendations for the rapid development of the industry.

During the Second Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 58.55 lakhs have been spent on the development of handloom industry in Rajasthan and a provision of Rs.37 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan proposals. The development programme under this head consists of such schemes as grant of subsidy for running of handloom sales depots and dye houses by cooperative societies, grant of rebate on sale of handloom cloth, supplying handlooms and accessories at subsidised rates and publicity and propaganda. Provision has also been made for grant of loans to cooperative societies for raising share capital and for construction of weavers' colonies. Six weavers' colonies costing Rs. 1.8 lakhs each are at present under construction in Rajasthan at Mangrol, Sujangarh, Kishangarh, Kishorepura, Bilara and Kaithoon. For the improvement of quality and designs of the handloom cloth it is proposed to start a mechanised Dyeing, Calendering and Finishing Centre, besides the two schemes of Quality Marking and Design Centre already running at present.

## CHAPTER XX

### HANDICRAFTS, SILK AND COIR INDUSTRIES

#### All India Handicraft Board

Handicrafts play an important part in the economy of our country. In addition to providing employment to lakhs of people they uphold India's reputation for excellent craftsmanship. Under alien rule the handicrafts of India declined and deteriorated. With a view to revive the ancient handicrafts the Government of India constituted the All India Handicrafts Board in 1952 under the Chairmanship of Srimati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay. The Board is a part of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industries and consists of 33 members including the Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Member-Secretary. The Board generally advises the Government on the solution of problems confronting the development and progress of handicrafts in the country, specially to improve the marketing of handicrafts in India and abroad. The Board is also required, as a technical body, to advise the Government on grants and loans to be given to State Governments, private organisations and institutions for financing activities for the development and improvement of handicrafts.

The main activities of the Board are as under :—

- (i) Conducting of surveys of crafts.
- (ii) Revival of crafts and introduction of improved techniques.
- (iii) Imparting training in improved production techniques and evolution of new tools to carry on the traditional crafts.
- (iv) Establishment of design centres for adopting old designs.
- (v) Setting up of sales depots and emporia in all towns with a population of 50,000 and above.
- (vi) Introduction of scheme of 'Quality Control' to combat general deterioration in the quality of handicraft goods.
- (vii) Providing credit facilities to handicraft industries.
- (viii) Formation of handicraft cooperatives.
- (ix) Participation in Indian and foreign exhibitions.
- (x) Export promotion of handicraft goods.

The Board has formed a number of committees consisting of artisans, dealers of handicraft articles and members and officers of

the Board to deal with subjects such as design centres, musical instruments, toys, exhibitions, research, carpets, cooperatives etc.

### **Pattern of Assistance granted by Handicrafts Board**

The All India Handicraft Board gives 100% grant for recurring and non-recurring expenditure (excluding cost of land and buildings) on developmental schemes such as training, research and design, quality marking, survey, publicity and propaganda and museums. It also gives 50% grant for recurring and non-recurring expenditure and 100% loan for working capital for schemes of commercial nature such as establishment of emporia and other marketing schemes. For industrial cooperatives engaged in the manufacture of handicrafts following assistance is given :—

Loan for Share capital	75% as two year loan at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest.
Loan for working capital	75% as ten year loan at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest.
Supervision and managerial expenses.	50% grant on recurring expenditure for 3 years.

### **The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi**

This Corporation was established in 1958. The Corporation's activities are primarily directed towards establishing and maintaining a sustained market for products of Indian handicrafts in foreign countries. It is not the intention of the Corporation to do direct trading. Only when new designs are to be introduced or new markets are to be explored the Corporation initially enters the field for direct export. But once the new design has come in vogue or new market is established for a product, the Corporation withdraws from exporting direct and helps private trade to carry bulk of the business. The Corporation then concentrates on giving incentives to these exporters to expand their business. The Corporation has started importing copper, zinc and other materials necessary for the brass artware industry for distribution against licences granted by the Government of India under export incentive schemes. Schemes for import of ivory, silver, chemicals and dyes etc. have also been finalised and sent to the Government for approval. When these raw materials are made available at reasonable prices, our exporters would be able to offer the goods at competitive prices. The Corporation has started a Ladies Artistic Handbag Modelling Centre at



Okhla and a Doll Making Centre at Bangalore and has also finalised a plan for opening a common facility centre for Brass Artware.

One of the main objects of the Corporation is to finance the handicraft industries by granting short term loans. The main handicrafts so far financed by the Corporation are carpets, zari bags, artistic metalwares, ivory baskets etc. During the year 1960-61 the Corporation advanced loans amounting to Rs. 9 lakhs which assisted the trade in executing foreign orders worth Rs. 25 lakhs. Applications for loan should be made in the prescribed form available from the Corporation. For being eligible to get loans from the Corporation, the applicant should be in business for more than three years and should have good business status. The loans are granted normally for a year and interest is charged @ 5% p.a. payable every 6 months from the date of issue of the loan. These loans are granted against firm export orders upto 80% of the value of the order supported by irrevocable letter of credit. The application should be accompanied by :—

- (i) an attested copy of firm export order supported by irrevocable letter of credit.
- (ii) details of stock-in-trade which will be hypothecated to the Corporation.
- (iii) an insurance policy from the Export Risks Insurance Corporation, Bombay, insuring proper payment by the importer.

### **Finance for Handicraft**

Apart from the local money lender, the master craftsmen and dealers in handicraft articles can at present look up to the following sources for finance :

- (i) Assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act/Rules.
- (ii) Assistance under the schemes of the All-India Handicrafts Board through the State Governments.
- (iii) Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation.
- (iv) State Bank of India under their liberalised loan scheme.
- (v) Cooperative and Commercial Banks.
- (vi) State Financial Corporations.

Detailed procedures to get loan from each of the above agencies have already been explained in this book elsewhere.

## HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHA

### Sales Promotion

To promote sales of handicraft articles in Rajasthan, the Government and the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation are running Sales Emporia at Jaipur, New Delhi, Mt. Abu, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Chittorgarh and Nathdwara. These Emporia have sold handicraft goods worth Rs. 2.57 lakhs during the year 1960-61. Show-windows and show-cases are also being provided in reputed hotels and restaurants and at railway platforms. These emporia make purchases of local handicraft goods thus offering good marketing facilities to the handicraft workers. To further assist the marketing of handicrafts and products of small scale industries various manufacturers and industrial cooperatives have been allowed to keep their goods for display and sale on consignment basis at various emporia. The Department also participates in important exhibitions in and outside the State to popularise local handicrafts. Sales Van also moves from place to place participating in important local fairs and exhibitions.

### Quality Marking and Designs

The quality marking scheme has been introduced in various handicrafts such as ivory and sandal wood carving, brass artware and printed textiles, tie and dye etc. New designs are prepared and distributed to the artisans through the following Government-run Institutes and Training-cum-Production Centres (to be converted as Designs Extension Centres)—

1. Artistic Craft Training Institute, Jaipur.
2. Wool Carding and Namda-making Centre, Tonk.
3. Drugget and Carpet Centre, Jaipur.
4. Cloth Printing Centre, Jodhpur.
5. Dyeing and Printing Centre, Chittorgarh.
6. Dyeing and Printing Centre, Barmer.
7. Lacquerware Centre, Sawaimadhopur.

During the Third Five Year Plan 30 Designs Extension Centres will be opened, 22 of which will be in rural areas. The location of 12 such centres have been finalised as below :—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>Craft</i>
1.	Bhukiya (Banswara)	Bamboo Basket
2.	Bharyawar (Udaipur)	Bamboo Basket

3. Garhi (Banswara)	Bamboo Basket
4. Girwa (Udaipur)	Bamboo Basket
5. Kumbalgarh (Udaipur)	Bamboo Basket
6. Shahabad (Kota)	Bamboo Basket
7. Fatehpur (Sikar)	Namda
8. Khandela (Sikar)	Pottery
9. Kotra (Udaipur)	Wooden Toys
10. Manoharthana (Jhalawar)	Pottery
11. Mundwa (Nagaur)	Printing of cloth
12. Sawaimadhopur	Pottery

Besides the above, common facility centres for marble, embroidery, shoes and hand printing of cloth are also to be opened shortly.

### Handicrafts of Rajasthan

Rajasthan is famous for its numerous handicrafts. Important handicrafts centres of Rajasthan are given below along-with the crafts :—

<i>Jaipur</i>	: Sandle wood, ivory and brass carving, Tie and dye and cloth printing, Paper machie toys and dolls, Marble and stone wares and precious stone cutting, Druggets and carpets, Embroidered shoes and lac bangles.
<i>Jodhpur</i>	: Tie and dye and cloth printing, Embroidered leather shoes and bags, Zinc metal badlas.
<i>Udaipur</i>	: Camel hide kupi and lamps, Loi, namda and blankets, Wooden toys and wood carving.
<i>Kota</i>	: Masuria saries and cloth.
<i>Nathdwara</i>	: Silver enamelled jewellery, Hand painting.
<i>Pali</i>	: Ivory bangles and cloth printing.
<i>Jaisalmer</i>	: Marble carving and articles.
<i>Ajmer</i>	: Artificial jewellery, Cane and bamboo articles, Musical instruments, Gota kinari.
<i>Khandela</i>	: Lacquer toys, Gota kinari.

<i>Makarana</i>	: Marble-ware.
<i>Sanganer</i>	: Cloth printing.
<i>Sawaimadhopur</i>	: Khus-scent and articles, Lacquer-ware toys.
<i>Tonk</i>	: Namda and durries, Handmade ladies purses.
<i>Barmer</i>	: Cloth printing.

For the development of handicrafts in Rajasthan the State Government have constituted an advisory board known as the Rajasthan Handicrafts Board. A list of members of this Board is given in Appendix 13 to this Book. Formerly the Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Board used to look after the handicrafts industries too, but realising the importance of the development of handicraft industries, the State Government have recently constituted a separate Board for handicraft industries.

### Central Silk Board

Silk industry plays a vital role in the economy of the country and has potentialities of increased production and employment. A large number of families derive a substantial amount of their income from mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, reeling and also weaving. Sericulture affords remunerative employment both subsidiary and wholtime to the agriculturists to a considerable extent. The aggregate *out-put* of silk in India amount to 3 million lbs. per annum at present and has considerable scope of expansion. The sericulture industry is confined to Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Mysore, and West Bengal (which are mainly mulberry silk producing areas) and Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh (which are non-mulberry silk producing areas).

Due to competition from Japan, India was not only relegated to the position of an importer country from an exporter country but was threatened even in the internal market. In the year 1948, therefore, the Government established a Central Silk Board under the Central Silk Board Act for planning and formulating a comprehensive programme of development of the industry. The present development programmes of the Board may be classified as follows : —

- (i) Improvement of mulberry by supply of improved mulberry saplings, establishment of mulberry nurseries and experiments on improving the race of silk worms.

- (ii) Aiding State Governments in establishment of foreign seed multiplying stations for the purpose of propagating foreign races of silk worms to be crossed with indigenous races.
- (iii) Silk reeling by establishing domestic basis and other improved appliances in place of existing crude charkhas.
- (iv) Formation of raw silk cooperatives.
- (v) Utilisation of silk waste by starting mechanised units for production of spun silk.
- (vi) Establishment of cooperative marketing societies.
- (vii) Stabilisation of silk prices by holding buffer stocks of raw silk and its release at appropriate times.
- (viii) Development of non-mulberry silk like Muga, Tussar and Eri.
- (ix) Assisting State Governments in establishing silk conditioning and testing houses. Standards for testing of Indian silk have also been fixed with the assistance of Indian Standards Institution.
- (x) Establishment of sericulture research stations for intensive research on comprehensive scale.

### **Pattern of Assistance provided by Central Silk Board**

According to the recent pattern of financial assistance evolved by the Government of India the schemes of the Board may be broadly divided in the following categories :—

(i) *Development Schemes.* The Central Government provide 100% of the non-recurring and recurring expenditure excluding the cost of land and buildings.

(ii) *Commercial Schemes.* The Central Government provide 50% of the recurring expenditure and 50% of non-recurring expenditure as a grant and working capital as a loan.

The cases for financial assistance in regard to expenditure on lands and buildings in commercial as well as development schemes are examined on merits. The schemes for starting emporia are treated as commercial schemes.

(iii) *Industrial Cooperatives.* The assistance is given on the following basis :—

(a) 75% of the share capital provided as a two year loan,

(b) 75% of the working capital provided as a ten year loan, (this will exclude the cost of land and buildings and

the equipment). All the loans are granted at interest @  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  p. a.

- (c) 50% of the recurring expenditure for 3 years on special supervisory cooperative staff as grant.

Central Silk Board also implements directly such schemes as are of All-India character. These schemes include the maintenance of the Central Sericulture Research Station, Central Sericulture Training Institute, Central Foreign Race Seed Station ; establishment of a well-planned publicity branch, participation of the Board in the exhibitions held locally or in foreign countries ; participation in international sericulture bodies like International Silk Association, the International Sericulture Commission ; holding of seminars and symposiums of cultural and industrial values. Besides, Central Silk Board also undertakes market research with a view to ascertain the changing tastes of the consumers in order to direct production accordingly.

### **All-India Coir Board**

The coir industry which is carried on as a cottage industry is concentrated mainly in Kerala and partly in the Mysore, Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Andhra and West Bengal. It has been estimated that 6 lakh persons are engaged in this industry. The industry is mainly dependent on exports and there have been frequent slumps with serious repercussions on the industry. To avoid such periodical crisis and to ensure balanced development of the industry in the country, the Central Government appointed a Coir Board in the year-1954 with its headquarter at Ernakulam under the Coir Industry Act, 1953. Later rules regarding registration and licensing were issued and now no person can work a coir spindle unless it has been registered, nor can he export coir fibre, yarn or its products unless registered as an exporter and has an export license.

Coir Board has started a Central Coir Research Institute at Kalavoor and a branch institute with a model factory to study the problems of the industry *e.g.* to make the coir yarn more versatile so that it can compete with other fibres, to soften the fibre by chemical and mechanical methods, to reduce the period of retting and to utilise the by-products (coconut pith) for the manufacture of boards, building materials etc. The Institute also helps in introducing improved machines and production techniques in the industry.

A continuously expanding market, both at home and abroad is

essential for coir industry's healthy existence. For the promotion of the home market, the Board proposes to start show rooms and sale depots in all important cities in India. Show rooms have already been started in New Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta. The Board also encourages organisation of cooperative marketing societies. For expansion of the export market, the Board has taken up advertisement and propaganda in foreign countries by participating in the international exhibitions. The Board also sends coir goods for display in the commercial show rooms maintained in foreign countries by the Government of India. The Board publishes a quarterly journal "Coir" and issues "Coir Economics and Statistics Reports." Publicity is also made through advertisement in journals, wall posters, catalogues and cinema-slides. The Coir Board, unlike other Central Boards, renders neither financial assistance nor makes recommendation to the Government of India for any financial assistance on the schemes of the State Government. The State Governments approach the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, direct for financial assistance on their schemes which are considered on merits.

## CHAPTER XXI

### KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

#### **Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the country. At present the Commission consists of five members with Sri Vaikunthnath L. Mehta as its Chairman. The Act also provides for the constitution of a Khadi and Village Industries Board to advise the Commission in the discharge of its duties. The functions of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are generally to plan, organise and implement programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries. Among other things the Commission takes such steps as it may think fits :

- (i) to plan and organise the training of persons engaged in production of khadi and village Industries ;
- (ii) to build up a reserve of raw materials and implements and to supply them to persons engaged in production of khadi and village industries at such economical rates as may be suitable in the opinion of the Commission ;
- (iii) to provide for sale and marketing of khadi or of products of village industries or handicrafts ;
- (iv) to encourage and promote research in the techniques of production of khadi or in the development of village industries, or to provide facilities for a study of the problems relating to the khadi and village industries ;
- (v) to maintain or assist in maintenance of institutions for the development of khadi or village industries ;
- (vi) to undertake, assist or encourage the production of khadi or the development of village industries ;
- (vii) to promote and encourage co-operative efforts among manufacturers of khadi and persons engaged in village industries ;
- (viii) for ensuring the genuineness of and for granting certificates



to producers of or dealers in khadi or the products of any village industry ; and

(ix) to carry out any other matter which may be prescribed.

At present following 15 industries fall under the purview of the Commission :—

1. Khadi.
2. Processing of cereals and pulses.
3. Ghani oil industry.
4. Village leather industry.
5. Cottage match industry.
6. Gur-khandsari industry.
7. Palm-gur industry.
8. Non-edible oils and soap industry.
9. Handmade paper industry.
10. Village pottery industry.
11. Beekeeping industry.
12. Fibre industry.
13. Blacksmithy and carpentry.
14. Manufacture and use of manure and methane gas from cowdung and other waste products.
15. Cottage industry of lime-stone and its products.

Financial assistance for the development of above industries is granted by the Commission to :

- (a) a State Government ;
- (b) a board established under any law for the time being in force for the development of khadi and village industries ;
- (c) a society registered under the Societies Registration Act ;
- (d) a gram or village panchayat ;
- (e) a cooperative society ;
- (f) an authority set up under any law relating to *bhoodan* or *gramdan* ;
- (g) a trust created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature ;
- (h) an individual or institution engaged in research in khadi and village industries ;
- (i) any other individual, authority or body in accordance with the approved pattern and within the ceiling communicated by the Commission to the Government.

## Pattern of Financial Assistance Granted by the Commission

Approved pattern of financial assistance granted to the industries falling under the purview of the Commission is explained below :

### Khadi

For the commercial production of khadi the Commission gives :—

- (a) 50% of the cost for the purchase of implements required for the production of khadi as subsidy.
- (b) Subsidy on the production of khadi to the certified institutions at the following rates :—

<i>Production</i>	<i>Rate of Subsidy</i>
Upto Rs. 50,000	5%
Over Rs. 50,000 and upto Rs. 1.5 lacs	3%
Over Rs. 1.5 lacs and upto Rs. 4 lacs	2%
Over Rs. 4 lacs	1%

In addition to the above, subsidy @ 3% is paid on the production in excess of the production during the previous year.

- (c) Subsidy on retail sales of khadi to khadi marketing institutions at the following rates :—

<i>Value of Sales</i>	<i>Rate of Subsidy</i>
Upto Rs. 1 lac	3%
Over Rs. 1 lac and upto Rs. 3 lacs	2%
Over Rs. 3 lacs.	1%

In addition to the above, subsidy @ 3% is paid on the sales in excess of the sales of the previous financial year.

- (d) Sales rebate @ 19 nP. in a rupee on the retail sales of khadi (10 nP. on reeled silk khadi.)
- (e) For opening new Khadi Bhandars subsidy is given upto 75% of the cost of furniture, fixture etc. subject to a ceiling between Rs. 2,000 to 20,000 depending on the annual expected or actual retail sales of khadi. Grant @ 1% to 7% is also sanctioned for meeting recurring expenditure in running the Bhandars.
- (f) The Commission arranges to train khadi salesmen and window decorators for six months and gives suitable stipend and boarding facilities to the trainees. The training centre for Rajasthan is the Khadi Gramodyog Vidhayalaya (Khadi), P. O. Shivdaspora (Via Jaipur)

## Ambar Charkha Programme

The Ambar Charkha marks a great advance on the traditional charkha as a spinning implement giving about 3 to 4 times more yarn of a much superior quality. Facilities and assistance for ambar charkha programme are as given below :—

- (i) Trainings under the ambar charkha programme are given for the duration as mentioned below :—

<i>Training Course</i>	<i>Duration</i>
(a) Ambar mistri	6 months
(b) Bunkar (weaver)	3 months
(c) Ambar karigar	3 months
(d) Ambar shibir	1 month

Training is also imparted to Spinning Instructors, Weaving Instructors, Dhobis and Carpenters.

- (ii) After completing 3 months course in a Parisharamalaya (now called Ambar Karigar Shiksha Varga) and acquiring minimum proficiency required, the spinner is granted an ambar charkha on hire—purchase basis for Rs. 120 per set. No interest is charged on this amount which is repayable in five equal annual instalments.
- (iii) The Parishramalayas are also given loans for working capital and share capital and for cotton purchase.

## Processing of Cereals and Pulses Industry

The development of hand pounding of rice industry in India is important as it provides large scale employment, ensures higher percentage of recovery and rich food value of cereals so produced. The programme for development of this industry includes manufacture and distribution of chakki-dhenki units, improved (Assam) dhenkis and winnowing fans, opening marketing depots, training in the production of improved implements and popularising the consumption of hand pounded rice. Simultaneously, supplementary schemes of atta chakki is also being implemented.

Financial assistance is granted on 50% grant and 50% loan basis, subject to the prescribed ceilings, for the purchase of implements, for establishment of model centres, for construction of storage godowns, for construction of worksheds and drying yards. Loans are also granted for providing share capital to co-operative societies, and for stocking paddy and pulses. For opening marketing depots 100% grant upto Rs. 3,800 for recurring expenditure for small depots,

and Rs. 7,920 for big depots is given for the first year which is successively reduced during the next years. 100% grant is given for non-recurring expenditure and a working capital loan of Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 according to turn over is given. Production subsidy @ 37 nP. per maund of paddy dehusked is also given.

### Village Oil Industry

The programme of development of village ghani oil industry includes introduction of improved ghani, grant of financial assistance, supply of oil seeds and training of telis, mistris and inspectors.

Financial assistance is given on 50% grant and 50% loan basis subject to the ceilings as mentioned below :—

		<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>
(i) Units of improved ghanies.	Rs.	150	150
(ii) Sheds for ghani units.	Rs.	500	500
(iii) Conversion of traditional ghani into improved ghani.	Rs.	50	50
(iv) For purchase of filter machine.	Rs.	150	150
(v) For construction of 'A' type godown.	Rs.	10,000	10,000
(vi) For construction of 'B' type godown.	Rs.	5,000	5,000

Loans are sanctioned for providing share capital to co-operative societies upto seven times of amount provided by a member subject to a maximum of Rs. 87.50 and for stocking oil seeds. Rebate on sale and production is given @ 5 nP. per kilogram of ghani oil. Training to inspectors, mistri and telis is given at Oil Ghani Training Centre, Gramodyog Parishram Kendra, Sanganer (Rajasthan), where stipend from Rs. 30 to 75 is also paid during the training period.

### Village Leather Industry

Commission's programme for development of village leather industry includes establishment of flaying and carcass recovery centres, training centres for flaying, establishment of model tanneries and co-operative tanneries, construction of and repairs to pits, glue making units, bone crushing units, footwear production units and opening of marketing depots.

Financial assistance is given for various schemes as given below :—

		<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>
(i) Construction of new pits.	Rs.	200	per pit
(ii) Opening of big sales depot	Rs.	22,000	25,000
(iii) Opening of small sales depot.	Rs.	4,000	15,000

(iv) <i>Glue making centre</i> : for non-recurring expenditure on land, sheds, pits, tools etc.			
	Rs.	2,000	2,000
(v) <i>Bone crushing unit</i> : for equipment and sheds			
	Rs.	1,400	1,400
(vi) <i>Flaying centres</i> :			
(a) Non-recurring expenditure for land, shed, implements, bone digester, well, cart etc.			
	Rs.	3,250	3,250
(b) Recurring expenditure on salary of workers.			
	Rs.	720	720
(vii) <i>Flaying centre for intensive use of dead animals</i> :			
(a) Land, building and well	Rs.	12,000	12,000
(b) Jeep with trailer	Rs.	8,000	8,000
(c) Equipments	Rs.	4,500	4,500
(d) Salary of supervisor	Rs.	3,000	—
(e) Working capital loan	Rs.	—	12,000
(viii) <i>Village model tannery</i> :			
(a) Non-recurring expenditure on land, shed, pits, well etc.			
	Rs.	5,500	5,500
(b) Working capital	Rs.	—	7,000
(ix) <i>Co-operative tanneries</i> :			
(a) Land and building	Rs.	12,500	12,500
(b) Water arrangements, tools and implements	Rs.	2,000	2,000
(c) Salary of supervisor	Rs.	1,500	1,500

Besides the above, seven times share capital loan upto Rs. 87.50 also given to co-operative societies for share capital. A grant aid of Rs. 50 per cobbler is given to the cobbler's societies for purchase of tools and equipments. Loans for working capital to the manufacturing centres, bone crushing units, flaying centres, village model tanneries etc. is given on the basis of targets of production or business to be transacted.

### **Cottage Match Industry**

The programme consists of training of workers (at Khadi Disthan, 24 Paraganas, Sodepur, West Bengal), research, marketing and grant of financial assistance to cottage match units. 'D' class

manufacturing unit with a manufacturing capacity of 25 gross match boxes per day are granted loans and subsidies for building, purchase of equipments, and for working capital. For details a reference to the Organiser, Cottage Match Industry, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay should be made.

### **Gur and Khandsari Industry**

The Gur khandsari industry is the largest agricultural processing industry providing employment for 4 to 5 months in a year. Commission's programme includes introduction of improved implements, cheap and efficient juice clarificants, training of workers, establishing grading stations and godowns and providing financial assistance to the societies. A month's training in gur-khandsari is given at Hariharnath Shastri Nagar, Labour Colony, Kanpur. Loans upto Rs. 87.50 are given to co-operative societies for share capital. 100% grant is sanctioned towards salary of staff and for purchase of crushers and juice clarificants and 50% loan for other equipments and for construction of godowns.

### **Palm Gur Industry**

The programme of the Commission includes introduction of improved implements, training of artisans and providing financial assistance. Training in palm gur is imparted at the Rajasthan Palm-gur Co operative Federation, Jaipur. Financial assistance at 20% grant and 80% loan is given for purchase of improved implements, machinery and tools, for construction of worksheds and godowns, for purchase of transport vehicles for neera, palm gur and palm products and for purchase of neera catering apparatus like coolers, bottles, insulated containers etc. 100% grant is given towards managerial expenditure for palm product depots. Loans are granted upto Rs. 87.50 to co-operative societies for providing share capital.

### **Non-edible Oil and Soap Industry**

India possesses many varieties of non-edible oil seeds which can replace edible oils like coconut and groundnut oils used in soap making. Important non-edible oilseeds are mahua, pisa, khakan and neem seeds. Training in soap making from non-edible oils is imparted at Seva Sadan, Bhilwara. Financial assistance is given for opening marketing depots, seed collection centres and soap manufacturing units. Financial assistance for different types of

soapery is sanctioned at the rates mentioned below :—

- (a) For non-recurring expenditure on site, building including bhatti, equipment, storage tanks etc.

		<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>
(i) A type soapery	Rs.	4,560	4,000
(ii) B type soapery	Rs.	3,250	3,250
(iii) C type soapery	Rs.	2,250	2,250

- (b) For recurring expenditure towards the salary of chemist (100% grant).

		<i>I Year</i>	<i>II Year</i>	<i>III Year</i>
(i) A type soapery	Rs.	1,800	1,200	900
(ii) B type soapery	Rs.	1,200	900	720
(iii) C type soapery	Rs.	900	720	600

Working capital loans for soapery are granted on merits. For sale promotion units a grant of Rs. 600 is given towards the cost of accessories and equipments and Rs. 600 p. a. towards recurring expenditure for first two years. A grant @ Rs. 42 per ton is also given on sales of soap after two years over the fixed targets.

### **Handmade Paper Industry**

Commission's programme for development of this industry consists of multiplication of production units and bringing about further technical improvements through training of artisans and research. Financial assistance is given to medium units run with power upto Rs. 35,000 for machinery and equipment and Rs. 25,000 for building on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan. Small units are given Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. Working capital loan is granted to these units at one third the value of their planned production. Grant is also sanctioned towards the salary of a manager. Training and research in handmade paper is carried out at Handmade Paper Research Institute, Agricultural College Compound, Poona-5.

### **Village Pottery Industry**

Training in different branches of this industry is imparted at Regional Ceramic Training Centre, Village Pottery, Sri. Gandhi Ashram, Meerut. Equipments in respect of pottery industries are available from the Manager, Saranjam Karyalaya, Gangori Bazar, Jaipur.

Financial assistance for village pottery industry is granted on the pattern noted below :—

	Grant	Loan
(a) <i>Common Workshed :</i>		
Non-recurring expenditure per shed.	Rs. 4,500	4,500
Recurring expenditure as grant @ 75% salary of the supervisor for the first year.	Rs. 1,080	—
(b) <i>Glazed Pottery Unit :</i>		
Non-recurring expenditure on land, shed, machinery, kits and water arrangements etc.	Rs. 15,500	15,500
Recurring expenditure on salary of staff.	Rs. 4,000	—
(c) <i>Brick Bhatta :</i>		
Non-recurring expenditure.	Rs. 1,000	1,000
Recurring expenditure on salary of Manager.	Rs. 1,500	—
(d) <i>Common Workshed for small villages :</i>		
Non-recurring expenditure on workshed, bhatta and equipment.	Rs. 1,000	1,000

Applications for working capital for the above schemes are considered on merits. Implements like improved wheels, sets of moulds for pipes, tiles etc., bhatti shed, screw presses for moulds for tiles etc. are supplied on 50% grant and 50% loan basis. Share capital loan upto Rs. 87.50 nP. is also granted to the workers forming co-operative societies.

### **Bee-keeping Industry**

The Commission encourages formation of co-operative societies of bee-keepers. Implements are supplied to bee-keeper at 50% of the direct cost. For construction of honey houses Rs. 10,000 are sanctioned on 50% grant and 50% loan basis. Financial assistance is also granted for training of apiarists and fieldmen and for setting up sub-stations and apiaries.

### **Fibre Industry**

India abounds in several kinds of vegetable fibre materials



such as sisal, pine apple, jute, hemp, china grass, banana, palm, coconut seeds and other grasses which could be used in the manufacture of cloth, ropes and strings, basket, doormats etc. The Commission runs a training centre for utilisation of various fibres at Janta Shikshan Samiti College, Dharwar (Mysore). Financial assistance is granted for starting model training-cum-production centres and for training centres for manufacture of hessain cloth on the basis of 100% grant for establishment expenses, stipend and wages and 50% grant and 50% loan for purchase of equipments. Funds for working capital are granted as loan.

### **Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry**

The Commission's programme includes training and organisation of central, model and village workshops in carpentry and blacksmithy. After 12 months training each trainee is supplied with a set of tools to enable him to start his own business. Financial assistance for establishment of workshops is given as shown below :—

	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>
(i) 'A' Type Workshop :		
Non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 16,500 on engine, machinery and equipments.	Rs. 5,500	11,000
Recurring expenditure on establishment (working capital loan is granted as per targets of production.)	Rs. 6,000	—
(ii) 'B' Type Workshop :		
Building and equipment	Rs. 7,500	7,500
Establishment	Rs. 3,000	—
(iii) 'C' Type Workshop :		
(Workshop-cum-service station)		
Building and equipments	Rs. 2,500	2,500
Establishment.	Rs. 1,000	—

### **Manufacture and use of Manure and Methene Gas from Cowdung and other Waste Products**

There is acute shortage of cheap source of power in rural areas. The availability of cowdung in rural areas can be used not only for running gas plants but also as a manure to the fields. The Commission's programme is to give all technological help in designing and construction of gas plants and in a limited number of cases, to

give financial assistance for building such plants. There are various types of gas plants capable of generating 4 or 8 BHP power for 8 hours, and plants suitable for individual families. The cost of these plants vary from Rs. 200 to 5,000. The financial assistance is given on the basis of 50% grant and 50% loan.

### **Cottage Industry of Limestone and its Products**

The industry has recently been added to the list of industries falling under the purview of the Commission. The Commission's programme for this industry is for the present, limited to survey, research and experimentation. Financial assistance is also granted on the following basis :

	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Loan</i>
(i) Construction of kilns and buying equipments up to Rs. 1,000 per unit—50% grant and 50% loan.	Rs. 500	500
(ii) Working capital loan up to Rs. 2,000 per unit.	Rs. —	2,000

*The terms and conditions for loans granted to village industries by the Commission :* The following are generally the tenure and rates of interest for the loans granted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission :

<i>Purpose of loan</i>	<i>Tenure</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>
(i) Loans for working capital	5 years	Free of interest for first two years and @ 2½ % p.a. afterwards.
(ii) Loans for stocking purposes	18 months	Free of interest.
(iii) Loans for pucca structure	10 years	Free of interest.
(iv) Loans for kaccha structure	5 years	Free of interest.
(v) Loans for implements	5 years	Free of interest.
(vi) Loans for machinery	10 years	Free of interest.

### **Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jaipur**

For the development of khadi and village industries, a special Board viz. the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board has been constituted under Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Act (Act V of April '55) under the Chairmanship of Minister for Khadi and Village Industries, Government of Rajasthan. A complete list of members of the Board is given in Appendix 14 to this Book.

This Board is a Statutory Board and has two Committees—the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee. The Vice-Chairman of the Board, acts as Chairman of these sub-committees. The object of the Board is to prepare schemes on the basis of pattern of assistance provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the development of khadi and village industries in Rajasthan. All the loans and subsidies to institutions and societies in Rajasthan are sanctioned by this Board. During the financial year 1961-62 the Board has sanctioned Rs. 32.77 lakhs as loan and Rs. 8.85 lakhs as subsidy to various institutions in Rajasthan.

### **Procedure to Apply for Assistance from the Khadi Board**

All applications for grant of subsidy and loan from the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board should be made on the prescribed form, in duplicate, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board. Specimen application forms for grant of subsidy and loan are given in Annexures 36 and 37 to this Book respectively which should be used unless other forms have been prescribed for any industry by the Board.

All applications should be sent through the Vikas Adhikari of the Panchayat Samiti in whose area the society has its registered office. The Vikas Adhikari will get the applications scrutinised by the Industries Extension Officer and Co-operative Inspector and after their verification will forward the same with his recommendations to the Secretary, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jaipur through the Assistant, Registrar, Co-operative Societies concerned. An application from a Co-operative Society for grant of subsidy or loan should be accompanied by :—

1. A declaration in the prescribed form duly signed by the Secretary or the President of the Society (as per specimen given in Annexure 38 to this Book).
2. A copy of resolution passed by the Society requesting for the grant of subsidy or loan and person authorised to receive the amount, (as per specimen given in Annexure 39 to this Book).
3. Two copies of advance receipt, one bearing a revenue stamp, (as per specimen given in Annexure 40 to this Book).
4. Certified copy of the by-laws and a list of members of the Society.
5. Certified copy of the Registration Certificate.

6. Certified copy of the latest Balance Sheet or Audit Report.
7. Certificate that the society or its members have not taken any loan from any other institution or individual, and if taken a list of such loans with amounts and institutions from which taken, should be given.
8. An undertaking that all reports as may be required by the Board will be sent regularly.
9. An undertaking that the amount will be utilised for the purpose for which it has been granted.

For any further information in respect of assistance to khadi and village industries a reference may be made to the Secretary, Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bhagwandas Road, Jaipur.

## CHAPTER XXII

# INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

### Scientific and Industrial Research

Scientific and industrial research make a fundamental contribution to the industrial development of a country. Applied and industrial research in India is being undertaken by national laboratories, cooperative industrial research associations and some industrial undertakings. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi also undertakes research in its own laboratories and institutions and by way of sponsored research schemes in universities and other research institutions. There are at present 23 national and regional laboratories which are mainly carrying on applied research. At these laboratories, survey and assessment of raw materials have been undertaken and indigenous substitutes for scarce and imported raw materials have been developed. Besides these, national laboratories have also endeavoured to assist various industries through provision of technical advice and testing facilities. Contacts are maintained with Industrial Associations, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Technical Departments of the Central and State Governments with a view to intensify problems and referring them to appropriate national laboratory for further study. Industrial liaison offices have also been established for keeping in touch with the industries. A complete list of national laboratories, research stations and cooperative industrial research institutions is given in Appendix 15 to this Book. The problems of industries can be referred to the appropriate laboratory or institution for necessary advice. Reference may also be made to the Industrial Liaison Officer of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for Rajasthan at Sarojini Marg, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur. The C.S. & I.R. also publishes various magazines containing new patents and processes registered and results of various problems studied by the Council. These magazines include the "Research & Industry" and "Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research" which could usefully be subscribed by the industrialists.

### National Research Development Corporation of India

The National Research Development Corporation of India

was set up by the Government of India eight years ago for speedy utilisation of laboratory researches to commercial production. The Board of Directors of the Corporation is nominated by the President of India and consists of 12 Directors including one Chairman, one Deputy Chairman and one Executive Director. The Corporation has five sections including those of survey and statistics, industrial liaison and design engineering.

The gap between laboratory research and commercial production is quite wide and it requires considerable expenditure and developmental work to translate a discovery into commercial proposition. The establishment of this Corporation was meant to fill in this gap. Development of invention is secured by the Corporation by (a) arranging large scale trials in cooperation with the industry, (b) sponsoring and financing pilot plant investigations and (c) licensing patents and inventions to industrialists for commercial production when a laboratory research is ripe for commercial use. When laboratory investigations are complete, an "announcement" on the subject is published by the Corporation and circulated to Chambers of Commerce, Scheduled Banks, Insurance Companies, Director of Industries of States, associations of industries and various industrialists who might be interested in developing those researches. Terms for licensing of researches are negotiated, keeping in view the scope of its application, the likely demand and feasibility of arranging production at more than one centre. Terms for licensing are usually a lump sum premium and/or a recurring royalty on net ex-factory sales. Since its inception, the Corporation has negotiated more than 180 licences for commercial development of patents and processes arising out of national research efforts and production of number of articles has already commenced. As a result of the activities of the NRDC, the industry is acquiring greater knowledge about the researches carried out by the National Laboratories and offered for commercial development through NRDC. A list of patents and processes available for commercial exploitation can be obtained from the Secretary of the Corporation at Mandi House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.

### **Invention Promotion Board**

In 1959 the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry formed an Invention Promotion Board with a view mainly—

- (a) to encourage and inculcate the spirit of invention amongst independent workers, artisans and technicians ;

- (b) to assist in guiding the country's inventing talent in the most fruitful channels ; and
- (c) to promote and implement such ideas and inventions by suitable technical and financial assistance.

The Board gives financial assistance for the foregoing objectives in the form of grants and prizes. Grants are sanctioned for giving financial assistance to the inventor for the development of an invention or an idea having a potential promise of improvement of technology. The financial assistance is given by way of an outright payment of a sum to meet the anticipated development expenditure or a subsidy for the purpose to supplement inventor's own resources or assistance in kind, such as technical services, experimental facilities etc. The quantum of such grants is determined after examining each case individually on the basis of value of the invention or idea and the needs of the inventor but it would not exceed Rs. 25,000 in any case. All applications for grant of financial assistance should be made to the Board on the prescribed form, in triplicate, as per specimen form given in Appendix 41 to this Book.

Prizes are awarded by the Board only for the inventions and ideas which have been put into practice or whose practical workability has been amply demonstrated by initial experimentation, irrespective of the fact whether the invention or idea has been patented or not or whether it has been actually exploited in an industry or not. All applications for award of prizes should be made in the prescribed form (as given in Appendix 42 to this Book), in triplicate, before a specific date, which is notified by the Board. For further details a reference may be made to the Secretary, Invention Promotion Board, LIC Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

### **Procedure for Registration of a Design**

A design means "only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to any article by any industrial process or means whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and is judged solely by the eye, but does not include any mode or principle of construction or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device and does not include any trade mark or property mark".

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of any new or original design, not previously published in India, may apply for registration direct to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. If the design is to be applied to a single

article, the application should be drawn on Form '15' but if it is intended to be applied to a number of articles of the same general character comprising a set, it should be drawn on Form '17'. Specimen of form Nos. 15 and 17 are given in Annexures 43 and 44 to this Book. All applications should be accompanied by a prescribed fee of Rs. 3 and four copies of the design proposed to be registered. When the design is registered, the registered proprietor shall have copyright of the design during 5 years from the date of registration which may be extended by second and third period of 5 years each, on payment of prescribed fee of Rs. 10 on each occasion. During the existence of a copyright in a design, it shall not be lawful for any other person to apply that design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof to any article except with a licence or written permission of the registered proprietor.

### **Procedure for Registration of a Patent**

A patent is granted for an invention. A patentable invention should have following characteristics :—

1. It should relate to a manner of manufacture.
2. The manner of manufacture should be novel.
3. It should be the outcome of inventive ingenuity,
4. It should have utility.
5. It should not be contrary to law or morality.

The application for a patent should be made on the prescribed form as per specimen given in Annexure 45. It should be accompanied by the prescribed fees and complete specifications with drawings, in duplicate. After examination by the Patent Office, the applications are accepted and advertised in the Gazette of India along with the specifications and drawings and thereupon becomes open to public for inspection. All applications for patent, except secret patents, are open to public for opposition. If the application passes the opposition successfully a request for sealing, accompanied by prescribed fees is made and the patent is sealed and sealing notified in the Register of Patents. The specifications and drawings of patents are printed and printed copies deposited at various places in India for inspection by public and are also available for sale at the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

### **National Productivity Council**

The National Productivity Council (35, Golf Link, New Delhi) is an autonomous organisation registered as a society. It consists



of representatives of Government, employers, workers and various other interests. Established in 1958, the Council conducts its activities in collaboration with the institutions and organisations interested in the productivity drive.

The purpose of NPC is to stimulate productivity consciousness in the country and to provide services with a view to utilisation of available resources of men, machines, materials and power to the maximum ; to wage war against waste ; and to help in securing for the people of the country a better and higher standard of living. To this end, NPC collects and disseminates information about techniques and procedures of productivity. In collaboration with the local productivity councils and various institutions and organisations it organises and conducts training programmes for various levels of management in the subjects of productivity. It has also organised an advisory service for industries to facilitate the introduction of productivity techniques.

The NPC publications include pamphlets, leaflets and reports of productivity teams. NPC utilises audio-visual media of films, radio and exhibitions for propagating the concept and techniques of productivity and thus creates appropriate climate for increasing the national productivity.

### **Rajasthan State Productivity Council**

The Rajasthan State Productivity Council is a limb of the National Productivity Council, set up with the cooperation of various official and non-official agencies. The State Productivity Council with its headquarters at Ashok Marg, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur, offers help in following three major areas of productivity increase :—

- (a) *Industrial relations* : The Council helps in chalking out better and more wholesome policies for managing the workmen.
- (b) *Industrial Engineering* : The Council helps in solving problems of better utilisation of machines, material and men thereby adding to the plant's efficiency.
- (c) *Industrial Management* : The Council teaches to be better executive, a better owner and a better manager. The Council's line of action in this respect is as follows :—
  1. Organisation of training programmes in the various subjects of productivity.

2. Holding of seminars and conferences to generate the right attitude .
3. Promoting of inter-plant visits.
4. Rendering of advisory service.
5. Holding of exhibitions and film shows etc.
6. Sending abroad promising young men for training in different productivity subjects and mature men in industry and science to study the application of various common productivity techniques as applicable to any and every industry.

It is advisable for all small scale industries to become members of the State Productivity Council.

### **Industrial and Technical Education in Rajasthan**

There are at present two Engineering Colleges and Five Polytechnics in Rajasthan. The M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur conducts degree courses in civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineering. The Birla Engineering College, Pilani conducts degree courses in civil, electrical, mechanical and tele-communication engineering. A third college to be known as Regional Engineering College is shortly to be started at Jaipur. Polytechnics in Rajasthan which are at present running at Udaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner and Alwar conduct three years' diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical trades. The Udaipur Polytechnic has introduced mining courses also. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to have in Rajasthan four Engineering Colleges with a capacity of 770 candidates and 8 Polytechnics with a capacity of 1,330 candidates.

Besides the above, Industrial Training Institutes are also functioning in Rajasthan for training in blacksmithy, carpentry, draftsman civil, draftsman mechanical, fitters, electricians, lineman, wireman, mechanical instruments, mechanical motors, moulding, sheet-metal working, welding, turning, patterns making etc. There are at present seven Industrial Training Institutes in Rajasthan and the trades in which training is imparted at various Institutes are given below :—

#### **1. AJMER**

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Blacksmith.      | 4. Draftsman mechanical. |
| 2. Carpenter.       | 5. Fitter.               |
| 3. Draftsman civil. | 6. Electrician.          |

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7. Lineman wireman.    | 11. Sheet metal worker. |
| 8. Mech. instrument.   | 12. Welder.             |
| 9. Mech. motor.        | 13. Turner.             |
| 10. Moulder.           | 14. Pattern maker.      |
| 2. JAIPUR              |                         |
| 1. Blacksmith.         | 8. Turner.              |
| 2. Carpenter.          | 9. Mechanist.           |
| 3. Lineman civil.      | 10. Electrician.        |
| 4. Lineman mechanical. | 11. Lineman wireman.    |
| 5. Fitter.             | 12. Moulder.            |
| 6. Sheet metal.        | 13. Mech. motor.        |
| 7. Welder.             |                         |
| 3. KOTA                |                         |
| 1. Carpenter.          | 5. Surveyor.            |
| 2. Draftsman civil.    | 6. Turner.              |
| 3. Fitter.             | 7. Lineman wireman.     |
| 4. Electrician.        |                         |
| 4. UDAIPUR             |                         |
| 1. Blacksmith.         | 5. Electrician.         |
| 2. Draftsman mech.     | 6. Lineman wireman.     |
| 3. Carpenter.          | 7. Welder.              |
| 4. Fitter.             |                         |
| 5. JODHPUR             |                         |
| 1. Draftsman mech.     | 5. Welder.              |
| 2. Fitter.             | 6. Turner.              |
| 3. Electrician.        | 7. Pattern maker.       |
| 4. Mech. motor.        | 8. Moulder.             |
| 6. BIKANER             |                         |
| 1. Blacksmith.         | 5. Electrician.         |
| 2. Carpenter.          | 6. Turner.              |
| 3. Draftsman civil.    | 7. Moulder.             |
| 4. Fitter.             |                         |
| 7. PALI                |                         |
| 1. Carpenter.          | 3. Electrician.         |
| 2. Fitter.             | 4. Lineman wireman.     |

By 1965-66 there will be 17 such Institutes in Rajasthan with a capacity of 3,712 candidates annually. The industrialists can draw upon their requirements of trained labour from the Engineering

Colleges, Polytechnics and the Industrial Training Institutes functioning in Rajasthan.

### **Managerial Training for Small Scale Industries**

Managerial training to small industrialists and to their supervisory personnel is imparted at various Small Industries Service Institutes with a view to developing in them a scientific outlook towards management and an understanding of basic principles involved in various commercial and productive fields. Three types of training courses in business management are conducted (1) short terms course, (2) long terms course and (3) intensive course in a specific subject. The Small Industries Service Institute, Jaipur has also conducted one long term course of 5 months at Jaipur and two short term courses of five weeks each at Jodhpur and Kota in 1960-61. The business management training includes subjects like finance for industries, fundamentals of accounts, costing and audit, management principles and practice, quality control, standardisation, legal aspects of small scale industries, methods of advertising, marketing and industrial cooperatives. The intensive courses are conducted in specified subjects like 'Quality Control', 'Work-Study', 'Production Planning and Control', 'Management Accounting' etc.

### **Training in Technical Trades**

The various Small Industries Service Institutes also conduct regular and *ad hoc* training courses in technical trades for artisans, both skilled and semi-skilled imparting training in better techniques of production use of improved tools, etc. The following statement shows the trades in which training is imparted at present at the different Small Industries Service Institutes :—

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Institute which gives training</i>
1. Blue Print Reading	New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Trichur, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ludhiana, Cuttack, Bangalore, Aligarh, Bombay, Indore, Agra, Allahabad, Srinagar and Gauhati.
2. Heat Treatment	New Delhi, Calcutta, Trichur, Indore, Hyderabad, Patna, Cuttack, Bangalore and Bombay.
3. Electroplating	Patna, Bombay, Indore, Hyderabad and Cuttack.
4. Carpentry	New Delhi and Calcutta.

<i>Trade</i>	<i>Institute which gives training</i>
5. Machinshop Practice	Trichur, Indore, Kanpur, Patna, Ludhiana, Madras and New Delhi.
6. Foot-wear	Madras, Trichur, Calcutta, Jaipur, Srinagar and Bangalore.
7. Foundry	New Delhi, Bangalore, Trichur, Madras.
8. Tool Room	Calcutta, Madras, Trichur, Bangalore.
9. Food-preservation	Bangalore.
10. Blacksmithy	Indore, Calcutta, New Delhi.
11. Mechanists	Bangalore, Madras.
12. Advanced pattern making	Jaipur, Cuttack.
13. Die and Tool making	New Delhi.
14. Welding	Indore and Cuttack.
15. Thermometers	Ambala.
16. Scientific glass blowing	Ambala.
17. Rubber and Plastic	Bombay.
18. Potterywares	Bangalore, Indore.
19. Fitters	Bombay.
20. Precision instruments	Bangalore.
21. Cane, Bamboo making, Tailoring and Cut-ting	New Delhi (Balsahyog Extension Centre).
22. Tanning	Madras.
23. Turner	Madras, Indore, Cuttack.

The details of the training can be had from the concerned Small Industries Service Institutes.

### **Prototype Production and Training Centres**

The Prototype Production and Training Centres at Okhla and Rajkot have been set up by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. in collaboration with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany and Technical Cooperation Mission of U.S.A. respectively. The centres are designed mainly to develop prototypes of machines and machine tools for the purpose of distribution to small scale units for production on commercial basis as also for the purpose of imparting training to the skilled workers and executives.

The Okhla Centre was inaugurated in March, 1961 and has manufactured work benches, tables, racks, lifting tackles, erection towers, steel gates, chimneys, and platforms and has also taken

up manufacture of Weiler lathe, Steinel milling machine and Hahn and Kolb tool and cutter grinders. The Rajkot Centre has prepared designs of pneumatic jolt squeeze moulding machine, belt and disc sander, balancing roll, wood working lathe, and band saw. The production programme of the Centre includes manufacture of various types of wood working, sheet metal, foundry machine shop, welding electroplating and pattern shop machinery. Both the centres are also executing job orders from the small scale industries.

Training is imparted at these centres for a duration of six months to about 250 trainees at Okhla and 200 at Rajkot. Each trainee is given stipend ranging from Rs. 50 per month and is also provided with free furnished hostel accommodation, if required. The applicants are required to submit their application for admission in these centres through the Director, Small Industries Service Institute concerned, who after due scrutiny recommends suitable candidates for selection.

In Okhla centre training is given in turning, milling, gear cutting, planing, grinding, fitting and assembling, tool room, blacksmithy, sheet metal, heat treatment, electroplating, pattern making, wood working, foundry, material testing, maintenance of machinery, welding, paintshop, inspection of engineering stores and draughtsmanship. In Rajkot centre training is given in lathe work, milling, shaping, surface grinding, tool & cutter grinding, fitting, sheet metal, welding, foundry, carpentry, pattern making and electroplating.

A third prototype production and training centre has also started functioning at Howrah, and training of technical personnel covering 19 trades in eight groups has also commenced at this Indo-Japanese Centre.

### **Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad**

This Institute which is to be established at Hyderabad with the financial grant from the Ford Foundation is designed to accelerate the growth of small industry, through training, research and service towards improved development methods and better management brought about by a more efficient extension of modern knowledge. The detailed programme of the Institute is being finalised. The first regular activity of the Institute will be to run training courses for middle level officers in the extension services of the Central and State Governments but its scope will be extended to train small industrialists and private industrial consultants in the field of small industries development.

## Training Facilities for Craftsmen in Rajasthan

For training craftsmen the Panchayat Samities in Rajasthan run various training centres in their jurisdictions. The following training schemes have been approved by the Government out of which three to five suitable schemes are selected and run in each Panchayat Samiti area :—

1. Handloom weaving.
2. Dyeing and designing.
3. Leather tanning.
4. Carpentry and blacksmithy.
5. Muddah and rope making.
6. Grant of subsidy to industrial cooperatives.
7. Masonary.
8. Pottery, tiles and kelu making.
9. Drugget and carpet,
10. Light chemical industries
11. Plastic goods and toys.
12. Fruits and vegetable preservation
13. Bamboo and basket making.
14. Tailoring.

Besides, the Industries Department has sanctioned 5 Cluster Type Training Centres at Sanganer, Mandore, Lalgarh, Nathdwara and Kaithoon in which training in 4 different crafts including leather footwear, carpentry and blacksmithy is imparted. The training courses in these centres are for one year and during the training period a sum of Rs. 40 p.m. is given as stipend with hostel facilities to outside candidates and Rs. 30 to others. The Government have also sanctioned peripatetic training-cum-demonstration units for leather footwear in the Panchayat Samities of Bhinmal, Kishangarh, Kishangarhbas, Bairath, Deeg, Handaun, Nawalgarh, Bilara, Pindwara, Kuchaman, Railmagra, Baran and Tonk. Eleven common facility workshops in blacksmithy, carpentry and machine tools have been sanctioned for Panchayat Samities at Bassi, Jhalara-patan, Sumerpur, Karauli, Rajsamand, Hanumangarh, Ratangarh, Girwa, Badgaon and Rani.

The following training centres are also running in Rajasthan for advanced training of the craftsmen :—

- (a) *Model Handloom Training Centre, Kola* : This centre imparts advanced training in weaving, dyeing and designing to handloom weavers. The training course is for six months and stipend is given @ Rs. 50 per month. The

sanctioned strength of trainees is 15. The trainees are required to be literate and from the weaving profession.

- (b) *Leather Institute, Jaipur.* This centre imparts advanced training in leather tanning and footwear. The training course is for one year for each trade and stipend @ Rs. 30 per month is given during the training period. The sanctioned strength of trainees is 20.
- (c) *Government Cottage Industries Institute, Jodhpur.* Training is given in cotton cloth weaving, dyeing, niwar and durry weaving and woollen namda making. Strength of trainees is 30 and the duration of training is one year. Every trainee is paid Rs. 25 per month as stipend during the training period.
- (d) *Artistic Crafts Training Institute, Jaipur.* The Institute provides training in the following crafts :—
  - (i) Art metal work,
  - (ii) Ivory and sandalwood carving,
  - (iii) Dyeing and printing,
  - (iv) Pottery
  - (v) Paper machie,
  - (vi) Marble carving
  - (vii) Enamelling work on gold and silver and jewellery.

The training course is for a period of two years and fifty trainees are taken for training at a time. The local trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 25 per month, while those coming from places outside Jaipur are given a stipend of Rs. 30 per month. Admissions are open to all hereditary artisans between the age of 14 to 18 years from 15th May to 10th June each year.

- (e) *Woollen Cottage Industries Institute, Bikaner.* This Institute imparts training in wool technology. The training course is for a period of one year during which trainees are paid Rs. 20 p. m. The trainees who reside outside the municipal area are paid Rs. 30 p. m. as stipend. The candidates seeking admission should have studied upto at least 5th standard. The strength of trainees in the Institute is 50.



## CHAPTER XXIII

# LABOUR LEGISLATION

### Need for Labour Legislation

Legislation for the protection of labour is essential as the individual worker is economically weak and has little or no bargaining power. If the relationship between the employers and the employees is left to itself, the employers will be able to impose harsh and oppressive terms like long hours and low wages. Moreover, industrial development depends upon the willing cooperation of capital and labour. A discontented working class retards development and endangers the safety of the nation. Legislation is also necessary for dealing with industrial disputes between employers and employees, for encouraging formation of workers associations or trade unions and for social insurance of the workers. The important legislative enactments in India concerning labour relations are discussed below in this chapter.

### The Factories Act, 1948

The Factories Act, 1948, covers all industrial establishments employing 14 or more workers where power is used and 20 or more persons in all other cases. The Factories Act, contains provisions regarding health, safety and welfare of workers, employment of adults and non-adults, holiday and leave. The detailed provisions have also been made in this respect under the Rajasthan Factories Rules, 1957. Some of the important provisions are explained below, in brief.

*Health and Cleanliness.* Every factory should be kept clean and free from dirt and refuse. All factory walls and ceilings should be white-washed or colour washed at least once in a period of 14 months. Effective arrangements should be made for disposal of wastes and effluents. Suitable provision should be made for adequate ventilation and temperature that will secure comfort and prevent injury to the workers. No room in the factory should be overcrowded to an extent injurious to the health of the workers. At least 500 cft. of space should be provided in the factory per worker. Every factory shall provide sufficient and suitable lighting, natural or artificial or both. Glare and formation of shadows to such an extent as to cause

eye strain or risk of accident should be prevented. Facilities should be provided for the supply of wholesome drinking water, separate enclosed latrines and urinals for males and females and for spittoons. These places should be kept thoroughly cleaned.

*Safety of Workers.* All machines with moving parts must be securely fenced by safeguards which shall be kept in position while the parts of machinery are in motion or in use. Only specially trained adult male workers wearing tight fitting clothes shall examine a machine while in motion or work on it. Young persons below 18 years should not be employed on dangerous machines. Suitable striking gear or other efficient mechanical appliances shall be provided to move driving belts to and from fast and loose pulleys which form part of transmission machinery. No traversing part of a self-acting machine shall be allowed to run within a distance of eighteen inches from any fixed structure which is not part of the machine.

Every set screw, bolt or key on any revolving shaft, spindle, wheel or pinion shall be so sunk, encased or otherwise effectively guarded as to prevent danger. Similarly, all spur worm and other toothed or friction gearing which does not require frequent adjustment while in motion shall be completely encased unless it is so situated that it is safe without encasement. No woman or children shall be employed in any cotton pressing factory in which a cotton opener is at work. In every factory all hoists and lifts, lifting machines, chains, ropes and lifting tackles shall be of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength and shall be properly maintained and examined. The maximum safe working peripheral speed of every grinding stone or abrasive wheel shall be notified near that machine and that speed should not be exceeded.

No person shall be employed in a factory to carry or move any load so heavy as to be likely to cause him injury. Effective steps should be taken to prevent risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process or by reason of excessive light. No person shall enter any chamber, pit, pipe or other confined space in which dangerous fumes are likely to endanger the life and/or health of the person, unless suitable safety measures are provided. Where in any factory any manufacturing process produces dust, gas, or vapour of such character and to such extent as to be likely to explode on ignition, all practical measures shall be taken to prevent any such explosion. Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire as may be prescribed and the means of escape should be marked in the language understood

by the majority of workers. No building or a part of building or any part of the ways, machinery or plant in a factory shall be kept in such a condition that it is dangerous to human life or safety.

*Provisions Relating to Welfare of Workers.* In every factory adequate and suitable washing facilities (separate screened facilities for the use of male and female workers) shall be provided. Suitable place shall also be provided for keeping clothing not worn during working hours and for the drying of wet clothing. Suitable sitting space for all workers who are obliged to work in a standing position shall be provided in order that they may rest whenever not working. First aid boxes should be provide in the factory at read'ly accessible places. In factories employing large number of workers canteens, shelter and rest rooms, lunch rooms and creches shall also be provided.

*Working Hours of Adults.* No adult worker shall be required to work in a factory for more than 48 hours in any week and more than nine hours on any working day. No worker shall be asked or allowed to work for more than five hours before he had an interval of rest for at least half an hour. The period of work shall be so arranged that, inclusive of the intervals of rest, it is not spread over more than ten and half hours in any day. Where a person works in a factory for more than nine hours on any day or for more than 48 hours in any week, he shall, in respect of over time work, be entitled to wages at twice his ordinary rates. No worker shall be required or allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in any other factory.

*Employment of Women and Children.* No woman shall be employed in a factory between the hours 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. There shall be no changes of shifts for women except after a weekly holiday or any other holiday. No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory unless he has been granted a certificate of fitness by a Certifying Surgeon after examination. No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory for more than four and a half hours in any day or to work during the night.

*Holiday and Leane.* All adult workers shall have a holiday on the first day of the week or on any other day which is within three days before or after the first day of the week. In case of factories exempted from the operation of weekly holidays, compensatory holidays of equal number to the holidays thus lost shall be allowed to the workers. Every worker who has worked for a period of 240 days

or more in a factory during a calendar year shall be allowed during the subsequent calendar year leave with wages for a number of days calculated at the rate of :—

- (a) If an adult, one day for every twenty days of work performed by him during the previous calendar year, subject to a minimum of ten days.
- (b) If a child, one day for every fifteen days of work performed by him during the previous calendar year, subject to a minimum of 14 days.

For the period of leave allowed to a worker according to the rules, he shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily average of his total full time earnings for the days on which he worked during the month immediately preceding his leave. A worker who has been allowed leave shall, before his leave begins, be paid the wages due for the period of leave allowed. The management should maintain a leave with wages register and shall provide each worker with a "Leave Book" in the prescribed form and make all leave entries in it.

*Accidents and Diseases.* The manager of a factory must send a notice to the authorities whenever an accident occurs which causes death or which causes bodily injury preventing the worker from working for a period of 48 or more hours. A notice should also be sent to the authorities whenever a worker contracts any of the 'Occupational Diseases' like poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus etc., silicosis cancer of skin or toxi-jaundice. The owners, managers or occupiers of factories shall submit returns and reports to the authorities concerned, required under various sections of the rules.

*Obligations of Workers.* No works in a factory—

- (a) shall wilfully interfere with or misuse any appliance, convenience or other thing provided in a factory for the purpose of securing the health, safety or welfare of the workers therein,
- (b) shall wilfully and without reasonable care do anything likely to endanger himself or others, and
- (c) shall wilfully neglect to make use of any appliance or other thing provided in the factory for the purposes of securing the health or safety of the workers therein.

Contravention of any of the above provisions is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 3 months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or both.

### **The Payment of Wages Act, 1936**

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Act IV of 1936) was passed to regulate the payment of wages to certain class of persons employed in the industry. It applies to all persons employed in factories and to persons earning less than Rs. 200 a month. Under the Act the person responsible for payment of wages shall fix wage periods in respect of which wages shall be payable. No wage period shall exceed one month. All wages shall be paid before the expiry of seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which wages are payable. The wages of an employed person are to be paid without any deduction except which are authorised. Permitted deductions relate to fines, absence from duty, deduction for damage or loss, for services rendered by the employers, advances or over-payments, income-tax payable by the employees under the orders of a Court, provident fund, subscriptions to cooperative society or an insurance scheme and those authorised by the employee. Maximum amount deducted as fines shall not exceed in any month half an anna in the rupee of worker's earnings. The Act empowers employees to withhold wages in case of stay-in-strikes.

### **The Minimum Wages Act, 1948**

The Act provides for fixing minimum wages in certain employments wherein 'sweated labour' is prevalent or where there is chance of exploitation of the labour. The Act requires Central or State Governments to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries wherein more than 1000 workers are at least employed in any State. The minimum rates of wages may be fixed by the hour, by the day or by any larger wage-period. The act also provides for fixation of minimum time rate, minimum piece rate, guaranteed time rate and overtime rate applicable to different occupations, localities or classes of work. Where minimum wages have been fixed, the employer shall pay wages at a rate not less than the minimum fixed for each category of employees. In Rajasthan, minimum wages have been fixed for a number of industries including bidi, wool-cleaning, oil, rice, dal, carpet, mica and leather tanning industries, and in case of some of these industries the minimum rate has been fixed at Rs. 1.50 nP. per day.

### **The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923**

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 provides that an employer is liable to pay compensation to his employee if a personal injury is caused to him by accident arising out of and in the course

of employment. Occupational diseases shall also be deemed to be an injury by accident within the meaning of this section and unless the contrary is proved the accident shall be deemed to have been arisen out of and in the course of employment. The employer is, however, not liable to pay compensation in respect of any injury which does not result in the total or partial disablement of the worker for more than 3 days or in respect of any injury, not resulting in death, caused by accident which is directly attributed to the workman having been under the influence of drink or drug or wilful disobedience by the workman of an order expressly given or to a rule expressly framed for the safety of the workmen or the wilful removal or disregard by the workman of any safety guard or other device meant for the safety of the workmen. The Act provides for compensation on account of death, permanent total disablement, permanent partial disablement and allowance for temporary monthly wages to the workman injured.

### **The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948**

The object of the Employees State Insurance Act is to provide relief to the low paid workers in case of sickness, accident, maternity, old age or unemployment. The act applies to all factories (including government factories) except seasonal factories or workers in mines and railway running sheds. The workmen whose total monthly remuneration exceeds Rs. 400 are not insurable under this Act. The Act provides for the following benefits to the insured workmen or to their dependents, namely (i) sickness-insurance (ii) maternity benefits (iii) disablement benefits (iv) dependent's benefits and (v) medical benefits.

The employees in factories and establishments to which the Act applies, except those earning less than Re. 1/- per day, are required to pay contribution to the Employees State Insurance Fund. The employers are also required to pay their contribution in respect of all its insured employees at the prescribed rates. The employer is required to transmit to the Employees State Insurance Corporation both the employee's and employer's contribution on a weekly basis in the manner as may be prescribed under the rules.

### **The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947**

Industrial dispute means dispute or difference between employers and employers or between employees and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of employment or with

the conditions of labour of any person. The Act, empowers Central Government in case of Central Government undertakings, railways, any controlled industry, a banking or an insurance company, a mine, an oil field, or a major port and State Governments in all other cases to refer any existing or apprehended trade dispute to a Court of Enquiry for report or to a Conciliation Board for promoting settlement or to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication of an industrial dispute. The Act provides for following authorities for the investigations and settlement of industrial disputes, namely (i) Works Committees (ii) Conciliation Officers (iii) Board of Conciliation (iv) Courts of Enquiry (v) Labour Courts (vi) Tribunals and (vii) National Tribunals. The employers and employees may also agree by a written agreement to refer the dispute to an arbitration. Settlements and awards of any of the above authorities are binding on all concerned parties. A person who commits a breach of any settlement or award binding on him is punishable with imprisonment upto six months or with fine or with both. The whole or part of the fine can be paid as compensation to the injured party.

### Strike or Lock out

Strike or lock out is illegal under this Act, if commenced or declared during the pendency of the following :—

- (a) Conciliation proceedings before a Board and seven days after conclusion of such proceedings.
- (b) Proceedings before a Tribunal and two months after conclusion of such proceedings.
- (c) During any period in which settlement or award is in operation in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or an award.

Where an industrial dispute has been referred to a Board, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal an appropriate Government may by order prohibit the continuance of a strike or lock out in connection with each dispute which may be in existence on the date of reference.

### Retrenchments

A workman who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under an employer shall not be retrenched by that employer unless the workman is given one month's notice in writing and the workman has been paid at the time of retrenchment compensation equivalent to 15 days' average pay for every completed year of service

or any part thereof in excess of 6 months and notice in the prescribed manner is served on the appropriate Government. While retrenching, the employer may observe 'last in, first out' rule but may deviate from this rule for reasons to be recorded in writing.

### **The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.**

Trade Union means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business and includes any federation of two or more trade unions. As per the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, any seven members can apply for registration and can be granted a certificate. At least half the office bearers must be actually engaged in the industry. Officials and members of the registered trade unions are given immunity from punishment under Sub-Section (2) of Sec. 120 (B) of the Indian Penal Code in respect of any activity for the furtherance of a trade dispute and in respect of any tortuous act done by an agent of the Trade Union without the knowledge or instructions from the executive of the Union. The Act allows the funds of the Union to be spent for the conduct of trade dispute and for making provisions for the benefit of its members. The Union can also constitute a separate fund collected on voluntary basis to be used for political purposes.



## CHAPTER XXIV

# INDUSTRIAL LABOUR HOUSING

### Subsidized Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

An employer, a registered cooperative society of industrial workers, a State Government, a Statutory Housing Board and a Municipal Board are the approved agencies which can avail of the financial assistance under the Central Government scheme of subsidised housing for industrial workers. The workers entitled for houses under this scheme should come within the meaning of Sec. 2(i) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Sec. 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952 (other than coal and mica mines), as amended from time to time.

The following four types of accommodation may be provided under the scheme, depending upon various factors such as the rent-paying capacity of the workers, the cost and availability of land and other local considerations :

(a) *Open Developed Plots.* Where the rent paying capacity of the workers is very low, the approved agencies may provide developed and demarcated plots of land with sanitary facilities and about Rs. 150 worth of building materials like ballies of proper length, roofing materials etc. per plot, leaving it to the workers to built huts of the prescribed pattern themselves on self-help basis under the technical guidance of the concerned agency. The area of each developed plot should not ordinarily be less than 900 sq. ft. The approved agency shall also construct a one foot high earthen platform of about 300 sq. ft., a pacca latrine (12 sq. ft.) and a pacca bathing and washing platform (16 sq. ft.) with a water tap.

(b) *Skeletal Houses.* The minimum accommodation in a skeletal house, on its completion by the allottee with self-help, shall be 232 sq. ft. The approved agency shall provide, in addition to the developed land complete with external services, a pacca latrine (12 sq. ft.), a pacca bathing and washing platform (16 sq. ft.) and a water tap. The foundation, plinth and roof supported by pillars to form structurally stable skeleton for a small two roomed house with a minimum floor area of 204 sq. ft. for the two rooms should also be provided by the approved agency. The allottee is expected to provide panelling or some sort of filling between the

pillars, doors and windows, enclosures to the bathing platform and flooring according to his requirements.

(c) *Pacca Houses*. Where there is adequate demand from the workers and they are willing to pay the prescribed rent, approved agency may provide *pacca* houses. Where *pacca* houses are proposed, the approved agency shall provide in addition to the developed land complete with external services, small two roomed houses or regular two roomed houses with the minimum accommodation as given below :—

	<i>Single storeyed</i>	<i>Double and Multi-storeyed</i>
Small two roomed house	232 sq. ft.	212 sq. ft.
Regular two roomed houses	356 sq. ft.	338 sq. ft.

(d) *Hostel and Dormitory Buildings*. Where there is adequate demand from the workers they may be provided with hostel or dormitory type of accommodation. This accommodation is intended for such of the non-family eligible workers with wages not exceeding Rs. 350 p.m. as cannot afford to pay rent for *pacca* houses. The number of hostel type units should not be less than 48 or 64 so that it becomes economical to employ whole-time staff for ensuring the cleanliness of the common sanitary blocks. The minimum accommodation to be provided per person shall comprise of a living room of 104 sq. ft. in each of single and double room construction and 100 sq. ft. in case of multi-storeyed construction. Part of room space shall be utilised as kitchen-cum-dining space and common sanitary facilities shall be provided for a set of rooms.

### **Pattern of Financial Assistance**

The overall ceiling costs prescribed for various types of housing units together with standard rent to be charged are given below :—

<i>Type of accommodation</i>	<i>Overall ceiling</i>	<i>Standard rent p.m.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Open developed plot	1,400 per plot	4
2. Skeletal Houses	2,200 per house	9
3. Small two-roomed houses (single storeyed)	3,635 per house	14

4. Small two-roomed houses (double or multi-storeyed)	3,850 per house	15
5. Regular two-roomed houses (single storeyed)	4,250 per house	16
6. Regular two-roomed houses (double or multi-storeyed)	4,650 per house	18
7. Hostel type accommodation	1,817.50 per person	7

The pattern of financial assistance as applicable to the three approved agencies is as follows :—

	<i>Loan</i>	<i>Subsidy</i>
(a) State Governments or Statutory Housing Boards	50%	50%
(b) Registered cooperative societies of industrial workers	65%	25%
(c) Employers	50%	25%
(d) Employers, if registered as cooperative society	65%	25%

(The Balance has to be society or employer's own contribution).

### **Procedure to get Financial Assistance**

An application from the cooperative society of eligible workers or the employers for financial assistance under the scheme is required to be addressed to the Secretary to the State Government in the Labour Department and shall be accompanied by :—

- (1) The questionnaire duly filled in the prescribed form,
- (2) Site plan,
- (3) Layout plan,
- (4) Building plan,
- (5) Detailed specifications,
- (6) Detailed estimates of building including internal services,
- (7) Detailed estimates of cost of land including its development,
- (8) The title deed or lease deed in respect of land,
- (9) Memorandum and articles of association in case of employers or by-laws in case of cooperative society,
- (10) Income-tax clearance certificate in case of employers,
- (11) A list of names and addresses of proprietors, partners, directors, and managing agents, if any, in case of employers,

- (12) Any other document/particulars as may be prescribed by the State Government.

After a project formulated by the cooperative society or employer is accepted, the State Government will enter into a suitable agreement and also require it to execute a mortgage deed in favour of the State Government. After the execution of the prescribed agreement the mode of payment shall be as follows :—

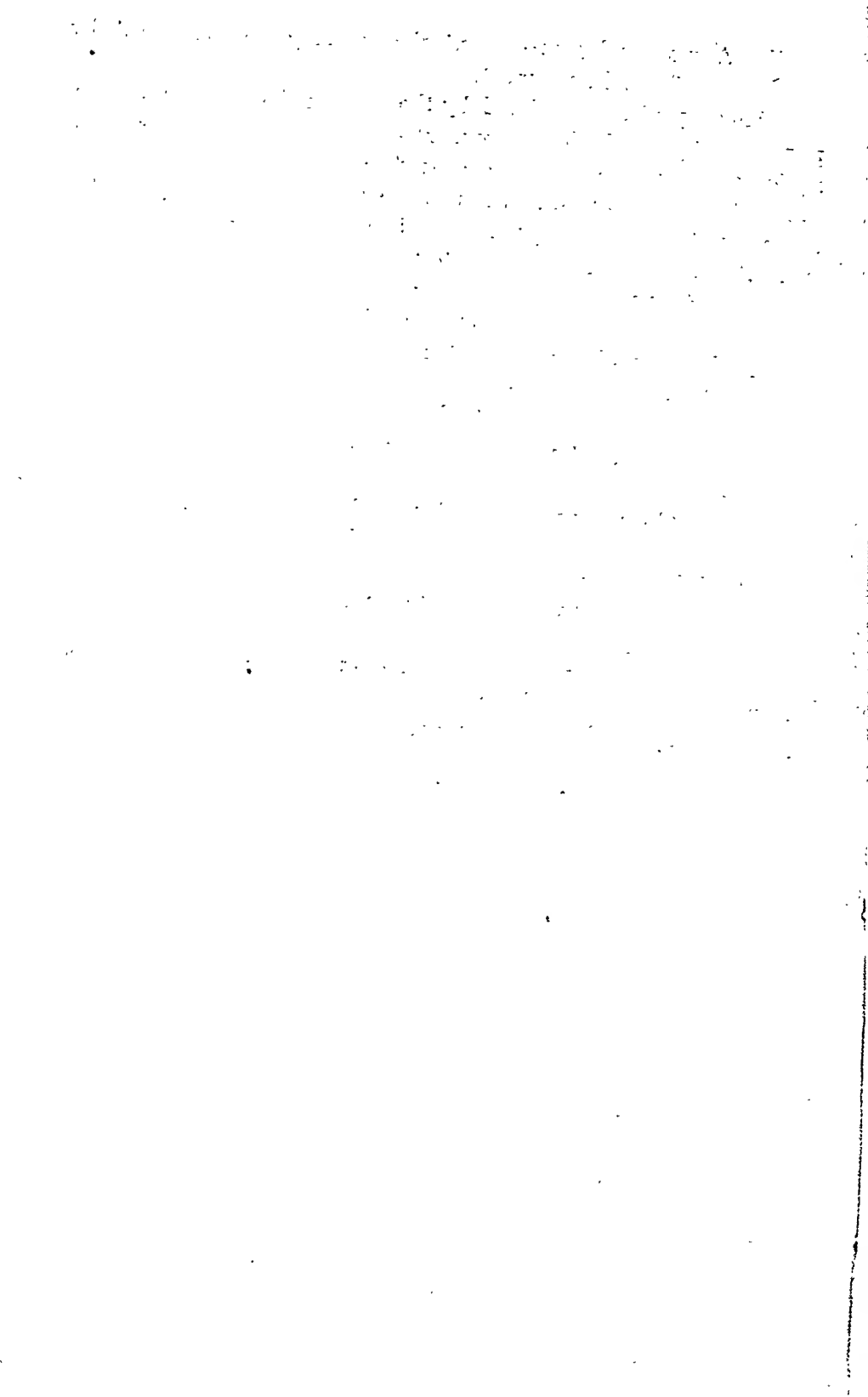
*For Cooperative Societies of Industrial Workers :*

- (a)  $\frac{1}{3}$  loan on execution of agreement,
- (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$  loan when construction reaches plinth level,
- (c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  loan when construction reaches roof level,
- (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$  subsidy when construction reaches roof level,
- (e)  $\frac{1}{2}$  subsidy on receipt of audited accounts and their acceptance by the State Government.

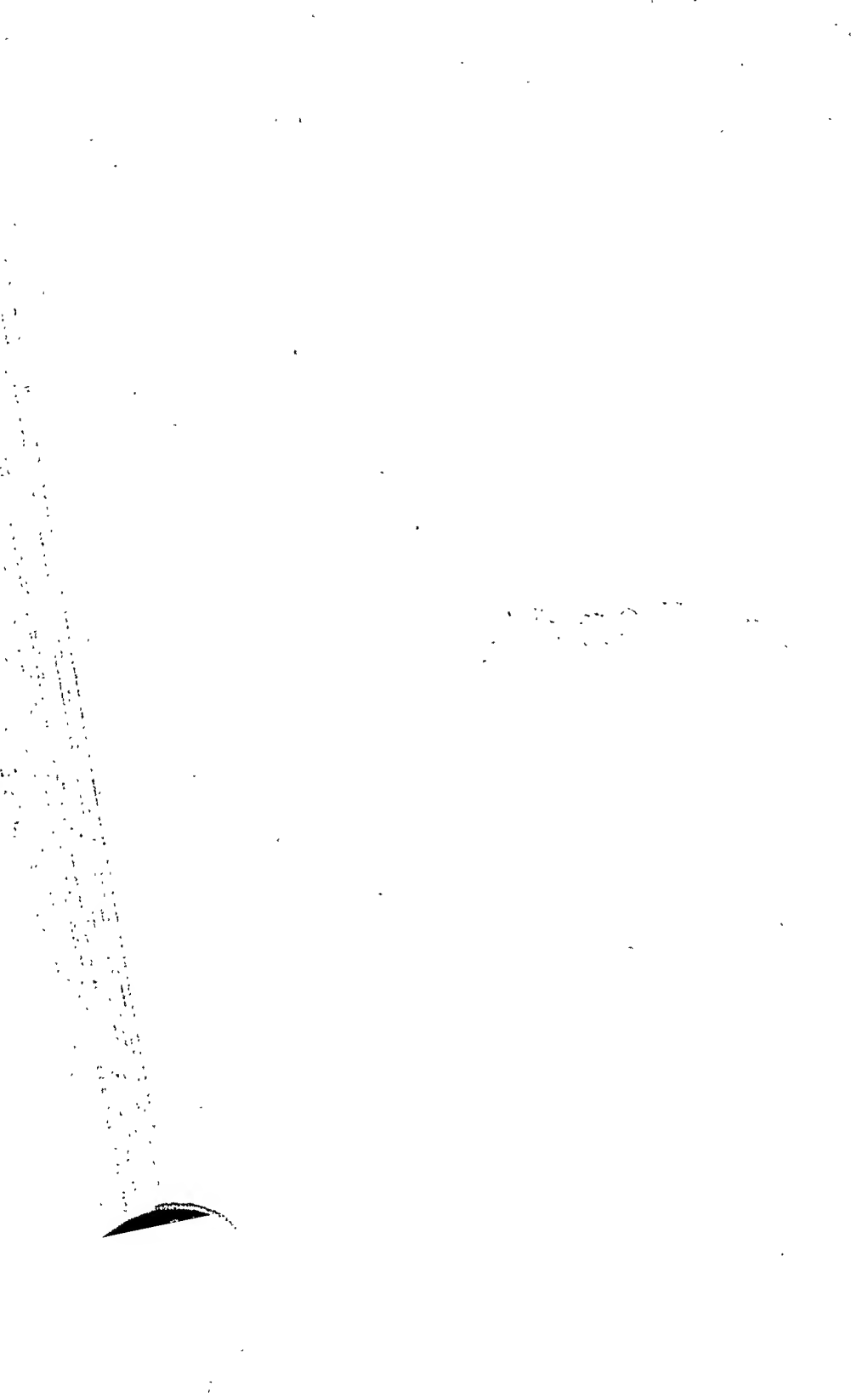
*For employers :*

- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  loan when construction reaches plinth level,
- (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  loan when construction reaches roof level,
- (c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  subsidy when the construction is completed,
- (d)  $\frac{1}{2}$  subsidy when audited accounts are received and accepted by the State Government.

Loans granted under this scheme are recoverable in 30 equal annual instalments together with interest at the rates that may be prescribed by the State Government.



# Appendices



## APPENDIX 1

### List of Existing Large Scale Industries in Rajasthan

#### Textile Mills

	<i>No. of Spindles</i>	<i>No. of Looms</i>
1. Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara.	12,924	300
2. Maharaja Shri Umed Mills Ltd., Pali.	29,992	442
3. Jaipur Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Jaipur.	15,576	—
4. Shri Gopal Industries, Kota Junction.	7,596	—
5. Shri Sadul Textiles Ltd., Sriganganagar.	15,296	380
6. Edward Mills Ltd., Beawar.	20,488	376
7. Mahaluxmi Mills Co. Ltd., Beawar.	14,036	416
8. Krishna Mills Ltd., Beawar.	24,168	636
9. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Udaipur.	15,000	—
10. Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd., Kishengarh.	16,176	392
11. Mahadeo Cotton Mills Ltd., Bhilwara.	4,796	45
12. Bijay Cotton Mills Ltd., Bijaynagar.	14,100	310

#### Cement Factories

	<i>Capacity</i>
13. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawaimadhopur.	2,700 tons per day
14. Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Lakheri.	1,200 tons per day

#### Sugar Factories

15. Ganganagar Sugar Industries Ltd., Sriganganagar.	1,000 tons per day
16. Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhupalsagar.	1,000 tons per day
17. Bijaynagar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bijaynagar.	400 tons per day

#### Other Industries

18. Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., Jaipur.	Electric meters, copper con- ductors.
19. Man Industrial Corporation Ltd., Jaipur.	Steel doors, windows, sashes etc.



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 20. National Engineering Industries Ltd., Jaipur.                                     | Precision Balls and Roller Bearings, spindles, Inserts and axle boxes. |
| 21. Associated Stone Industries (Kota) Ltd., Ramgunjmandi.                            | Polished flooring stone.   |
| 22. Associated Iron and Steel Industries Ltd., (P.) Ramgunjmandi.                     | All type of foundry work.  |
| 23. Heera Crushing Ltd., Jodhpur.   | Bone Crushing.   |
| 24. Mahesh Metal Works, Kishengarh.   | Brass, copper and aluminium wares.                                     |
| 25. Supreme Motor Co. (P) Ltd., Jaipur.   | Oxygen.  |
| 26. Central India Machine Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bharatpur.                          | Railway wagons.  |
| 27. J.K. Synthetics Ltd., Kota.   | Nylon yarn.  |
| 28. M/s. Rajendraprasad Jawaharlal Engineering Co. and Iron Rerolling Mills, Jodhpur. | Iron bars.   |
| 29. Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate (P) Ltd., Jaipur.                            | Soap Stone powder.   |
| 30. M/s. Pesticides (India), Udaipur.   | Pesticidal formulations.   |
| 31. The Western Railway Workshops at Ajmer, Kota, Jaipur and Udaipur.                 | Railway equipments.  |
| 32. The Northern Railway Workshops at Jodhpur and Bikaner.                            | Railway equipments.  |

## APPENDIX 2

### List of Large Scale Industries to be set up in Rajasthan to whom licenses have been granted by the Government of India under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of concern</i>	<i>Articles to be manufactured</i>
1	2	3
<b>Jaipur</b>		
1.	M/s. Rajasthan Fine Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd., Jaipur.	Semi-worsted yarn— 6·24 lakh lbs. per annum.
2.	M/s. Jaipur Metals and Electricals Ltd., Jaipur.	Cotton, silken and paper covered wires and strips, (300 tons per annum).
3.	Shri Almat Lal J. Dani, 119-22, Withal Bhai Patel Road, Bombay, 4.	Shoddy yarn, (100 spindles).
4.	M/s. Rajasthan Papers (P) Ltd., Court Road, New Delhi.	Writing and printing paper.
5.	Shri Mahavir Prasad R. Morarka, 24B, Carmichael Road, Bombay, 26.	Glass wool, glass fibre and tempered safety glass.
6.	Shri Poonamchand and Bros. (P) Ltd., Jaipur.	Synthetic jewels, water jewels and gramophone needles.
7.	M/s. Paramount Industries and Agencies 9, Uttar Bharat Exchange Ltd., Fatehpuri, Delhi.	Cast iron spun pipes, (24,000 tons per annum).
8.	M/s. Jaipur Iron Foundry, 33 D, Subhash Marg, C Scheme, Jaipur.	Cast iron spun pipes.
9.	M/s. Krishna Iron and Steel Co., Shri K.K. Agrawal, 10B, Industrial Estate, Jaipur.	Steel castings (3600 tons), C.I. castings (1200 tons per annum).

1	2	3
10.	M/s. Lamp Caps (P) Ltd., c/o M/s. Kamani Bros. (P) Ltd., Agra Road, Kurla, Bombay.	Lamp caps, (48 millions per annum).
11.	M/s. Rajasthan Flour Dal Mills, Jaipur.	Wheat products, (1200 tons per annum).
12.	M/s. Swaika Oil Mills, 18B, Brabourne Road, Calcutta 1.	Cotton seed oil, (60 tons per day).
13.	Shri V. N. Somani, Srinivas House, Fort, Bombay.	Electrical Porcelain [Insulators and bushings.
14.	M/s. Spinning Accessories (P) Ltd., Jaipur.	Foundriniar wire cloth for paper machines (9,60,000 sq. ft. p.a.)
15.	M/s. Ramkumar Sheocharan Ray and Co. (P) Ltd., 311 Krishna Behari Sen Street, Calcutta, 7.	H.T. and L.T. Insulators in- cluding bushings.
16.	M/s. Apex Industries Ltd., Shri R.D. Bangur, Purohitji- ka-Katla, Jaipur.	House service meters, single phase (60,000 p.a.) Polyphase meters (18,000 per annum).
<b>Kota</b>		
17.	M/s. Foreign Import and Ex- port Association, Gool Man- sion, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.	Wool tops, (1.5 million lbs. p.a.)
18.	M/s. Rajasthan Wool Indus- tries, c/o Prem Oil Mill, Jhalawar.	Paper makers woollen felts and noils (5 lac sq. ft. p.a.)
19.	M/s. Rajasthan Cable Indus- tries, 23-25, Moti Shaw Chawl, Sheikh Mamon St., Bombay, 2.	V.I.R. cables, (10 million core yds).
20.	Shri G.D. Binani, 35, Strand Street, Calcutta.	Copper/brass/copper base alloy tubes, roof sections and cop- per printing rolls.

1	2	3
21.	M/s. Rajasthan Ceramic Industries Ltd., 28, Appollo Street, Bombay.	H. T. and L. T. insulators, metal clad switches, switch boards, oil circuit breakers, sanitary wares and porcelain electrical components.
22.	M/s. Mahalaxmi Laghu Udyog (P) Ltd., Kota Junction.	Cotton waste yarn, (1200 spindles).
23.	M/s. Rajasthan Vinyl and Chemicals Ltd., Kota.	PVC and copolymers-30 tons Caustic Soda-20 tons, Calcium Carbide-30 tons per day.
24.	Shri Chandan Sinha Bharkatia, 25, Yashwant Niwas, Indore.	Paper insulated power cables, (600 miles per annum).
25.	M/s. Rajasthan Tube and Pipe Manufacturing Co., 68, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta, 7.	C.I. Spun pipes, (30,000 tons per annum).
26.	M/s. Rajasthan Papers (P) Ltd., c/o Shri S.K. Bajoria, C Scheme, Jaipur.	Printing and writing paper and pulp (4320 tons p.a. each).
27.	M/s. Kota Straw Boards (P) Ltd., Kota.	Straw board.
28.	M/s. Leiner Knit Gelatine Co. (P) Ltd., P.B No. 272. Pyarelal Building, Janpath, New Delhi.	Osetin (12,000 tons p.a.) Decalcium Phosphate, (9,000 tons per annum).
29.	M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd., Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi, 6.	Rayon tyre cord-viscose high tenacity rayon yarn (300 tons per annum).
30.	M/s. Ceramic Industries, c/o Shri Shanti Swaroop, 7/13, Daryagunj, Delhi, 7.	Electric porcelain parts. (1,200 tons per annum).
31.	Indo-Russian Precision Instrument Factory. (A Government of India Undertaking).	Precision instruments.

1	2	3
<b>Udaipur</b>		
32.	M/s. Metal Corporation of India Ltd., 113, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Electrolic zinc (18,000 tons p.a.) Sulphuric acid (28,000 tons per annum). Lead sheet (5,400 tons p.a.). Lead pipes (5,400 tons p.a.).
33.	Shri Manohar Singh of Bedla, Udaipur.	Wheat products, (50 tons per day).
34.	M/s. Udaipur Distillery Co. (P) Ltd., Udaipur.	Malt extract, (24 tons per annum).
<b>Bhilwara</b>		
35.	M/s. Rajasthan Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., 23-24, Radhabazar St., Calcutta, 1.	Textile Mills, (18,000 spindles and 450 looms).
<b>Jodhpur</b>		
36.	M/s. Swaika Flour Mills, Jodhpur.	Wheat products, 50 tons per day).
37.	M/s. Ashok Cotton Mills, Ashok Bhawan, 658, Residency Road, Jodhpur.	Cotton yarn, (12,000 spindles)
<b>Bhawanimandi</b>		
38.	M/s. Rajasthan Textile Mills, Bhawanimandi.	Textile Mills, (14,400 spindles and 300 looms).
<b>Dholpur</b>		
39.	M/s. U.P. National Industrial Corporation Ltd, Belangunj, Agra.	Fractional H.P. Motors (36,000 nos. per annum).
<b>Banswara</b>		
40.	Shri Ramgopal Saharia, 35, Chitaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.	Chip board, shaving boards.
<b>Gangapur</b>		
41.	M/s. Jaibharat Oil Mills, Kairthal, Distt. Alwar.	Vegetable oil, (60 tons cotton seed or 75 tons oil cake per day).
<b>Hanumangarh</b>		
42.	Shri B.L. Jalan, 8, Bal House Square East, Calcutta, 1.	Ammonia—97,000 tons, Ammonium Sulphate— 3,96,000 tons per annum.

1	2	3
<b>Chittorgarh</b>		
43.	Birla Gwalior (P) Ltd., Chittorgarh.	Portland Cement, 1,67,620 tons per annum.
44.	M/s. Pratap Cotton Mills, Prem Niketan, 220, Ashok Nagar, Udaipur.	Cotton yarn (12,000 spindles).
<b>Pali</b>		
45.	M/s. Rajasthan Roller Flour Mills, Pali.	Wheat products, (50 tons per day).
<b>Reengus</b>		
46.	M/s. Jagmohan Harilal & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Samcha Gali, Bombay, 2.	Cotton yarn (12,000 spindles).
<b>Nohar</b>		
47.	Shri K.L. Thirani, 1 & 3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta, 1.	Cotton yarn (12,000 spindles).
<b>Jhunjhunu</b>		
48.	M/s. Ramkumar Sheoachandray & Sons, (P) Ltd., 311, Krishna Behan Sen St., Calcutta, 7.	Cotton yarn (12,000 spindles).
<b>Dungarpur</b>		
49.	M/s. Surya & Co., Dudu Bagh, Sansar Chandra Road, Jaipur.	Cotton yarn (12,000 spindles).
<b>Alwar</b>		
50.	M/s. Beharilal Beniprasad, Mahaluxmi Market, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.	Cotton yarn (12,000 spindles).
<b>Khetri</b>		
51.	Copper Smelting Plant (A Government of India Undertaking).	Copper bars.
<b>Ajmer</b>		
52.	M/s. Toshniwal Bros. (P) Ltd., Jamshedji Tata Road, Delhi.	Scientific instruments.
<b>Kishengarh</b>		
53.	M/s. Aditya Mills Ltd., Kishengarh, Shri B. Kanoria, India Exchange, Calcutta, 1.	Textile mills with 25,000 spin- dles and 500 looms.

## APPENDIX 3

**List of Model Schemes published by the Central Small Industries Organisation, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.**

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Price</i>
1	2	3
1.	How to Manufacture Football.	
2.	Wood Sheathed Slate Pencils	(Re. 0 10 np.)
3.	Tool Room Shop.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
4.	Small Center Lathes.	(Re. 0 20 np.)
7.	Panel Pins and Wire Nails.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
9.	Writing Inks.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
10.	Milk of Magnesia (Magnesia Magna.)	(Re. 0 10 np.)
11.	Nickel Sulphate from Nickle Catalyst Waste of Hydroge- nation Factories.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
12.	Combined Chrome & Vegetable Tannery.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
13.	Cast Iron Soil Pipes	(Re. 0 10 np.)
14.	Sheep Skin Tannery.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
15.	Refining Saltpetre.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
16.	Chrome Tannery for Cow and Calf Upper Leather.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
17.	Industrial Hand Gloves.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
18.	Electroplating Unit. (Small and Medium)	(Re. 0 20 np.)
19.	Common Crockery Wares and L. T. Insulators.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
20.	Roofing Tiles.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
21.	Storage Batteries.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
22.	Electrical Accessories.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
23.	Glass Beads.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
25.	Sole Leather.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
27.	Plastic Toys and Plastic Articles.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
28.	Holdalls.	(Re. 0 15 np.)

1	2	3
29.	Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
30.	Cast Iron Foundry.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
32.	Malleable Cast Iron.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
33.	Model Carpentry Workshop.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
35.	Hexagonal & Square Head Machine Screws.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
36.	A Pattern Shop.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
37.	Brass Utensils.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
38.	Liquor Ammonia.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
39.	Puri Glass Bangle Industry.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
40.	Vaccum Flask Industry.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
41.	Glass Ampoules.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
42.	Glass Phials.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
43.	Neon and Glow Sign Industry.	(Re. 0 20 np.)
44.	Scientific Glass Apparatus.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
45.	Paints and Varnishes.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
46.	Footwear.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
47.	'Leather Goods' factory for Production of Hand-bags, Purses Folio-bags etc.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
48.	Specialised Lady Shoe Production Unit.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
49.	Specialised Gents Shoe Production Unit.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
50.	Specialised Chappal Production Unit.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
51.	Electric Motor Stampings, Fractional & Electric Motors & Electric Motor Components.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
52.	Electrical Appliances, Transformers and Fractional H. P. Motors.	(Re. 0 31 np.)
53.	Chalk Crayons.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
54.	Cycle Leather Saddle Tops.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
55.	Vitreous Enamel Wares.	(Re. 0 20 np.)
56.	Squirrel Cage Induction Motors (3 Phase—5 H. P.)	(Re. 0 15 np.)



1	2	3
57.	Fractional H. P. Motors (Fitted into Electric Hand Tools).	(Re. 0 15 np.)
58.	Fractional H. P. Motors (Split Phase-Squirrel Cage Induction Type)	(Re. 0 15 np.)
59.	Star Delta Starters and metal Clad Switches.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
61.	Cycle Dynamos with Lamp Fittings.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
62.	Electric Motors (1/16 to H. P.)	(Re. 0 10 np.)
63.	Thermostatic Controlled Electric Irons.	
64.	Automobile Electrical Accessories.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
65.	Refrigerators.	
66.	Domestic Electric Appliances.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
67.	Batteries.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
68.	Assembly of Radio Sets for Medium Wave Band.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
69.	Automobile Dynamos.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
70.	Loud Speakers.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
71.	Small Chokes & Transformers.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
72.	Small Carpentry Unit.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
73.	Buff Calf Leather for Chappal Uppers.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
74.	Leather Jerkins.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
75.	Cemented Sandal.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
76.	Chrome Laces.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
77.	Low Tension Porcelain Insulators.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
79.	Safety Razor Blades.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
80.	Cast Iron Metric Weights.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
81.	Handmade Matches.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
82.	Polythene Packing Material.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
83.	Box & Willow sides.	
84.	C.T.S. Cables.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
85.	Drawing & Filter Papers.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
86.	Mushroom Type Automobile Valves.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
87.	Safety Pins.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
88.	In Cans & Tin Printing.	(Re. 0 20 np.)

1	2	3
89.	Mosaic Floor Tiles.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
90.	Hand Moulded Fire Bricks and Special Refractory shapes.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
91.	Table Blowing Glass, Toys and Biological Birds.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
92.	Decorated Glass Wares.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
93.	Prestressed Concreted Poles.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
94.	Fruit & Vegetable Preservation.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
95.	Cutting of Glass Articles.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
96.	Hollow Glass Beads.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
98.	Salt Glazed Sewer Pipe.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
99.	Shuttlecocks.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
100.	Transfer Decoration, Gold Lining and painting on Croc- kery Articles.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
101.	Fishing and Landing Nets.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
102.	Boot Polish.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
103.	Stainless Steel Utensils.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
104.	Electric Motors (1 to 10 H P.)	(Re. 0 15 np.)
105.	Footwear Factory (with capital investment of Rs. 34,000)	(Re. 0 10 np.)
106.	Footwear Factory (with capital investment of Rs. 10,000).	(Re. 0 10 np.)
107.	Western Type Footwear.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
108.	Chrome Pigments.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
109.	Absorbant Cotton.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
110.	Steel Furniture.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
111.	Clinical, School Type and Industrial Thermometer.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
112.	Glass Toys.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
113.	Combined Switch Fuses	(Re. 0 15 np.)
114.	Bolts and Nuts.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
115.	Potassium Permanganate.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
116.	Mild Steel Round Drums.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
117.	Brush Ware.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
118.	Reclamation of Lead Antimony Alloy from Battery Scrap.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
119.	Alluminium Hinges, Tower Bolts and Socket Bolts.	(Re. 0 15 np.)

1	2	3
120.	Steel Castings from Steel Scrap and Cast Iron Scrap by use of Electric Furance.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
121.	Processing of Rice Bran.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
122.	Quality Socks knitted with Elastic Threads.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
123.	Braided Cords and Tapes with Elastic Threads.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
124.	Picking Band Leather Straps.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
125.	Modern Glassware Sets.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
126.	Glass Items specially suitable for advertisements and publicity.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
127.	Sodium Silicate.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
128.	Production of Garments.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
129.	Industrial Alcohol.	
130.	Pilot Foundry for Jobbing Works.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
131.	Staple Pins.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
132.	Sodium Sulphide.	
133.	Manufacture of Bone Meal.	
134.	Carrom Boards.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
135.	Automobile Repair Shop.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
136.	Splints & Veneers.	
137.	Rubber Moulded Goods.	
138.	Manufacture of Mirrors.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
139.	Medium Sized Saw Mill.	
140.	General Heat Treatment Shop.	
141.	Manufacture of Pendulum Clocks.	
142.	Scientific & Graduated Glass Apparatus.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
143.	Fire Clay Bricks.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
144.	Carbon Paper and Typewriter Ribbons.	
145.	Umbrella Assembly Unit.	
146.	Graphite Crucibles (Clay Bending)	
147.	Chamois Leather.	
148.	Manufacture of Glue.	
149.	Chappals with Indigenous Upper Material Leather linings etc.	
150.	Manufacture of Footaball covers.	(Re. 0 15 np.)

1	2	3
151.	Hand Lift Pumps & centrifugal circulating Pumps and Fittings.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
152.	Tennis and Badminton Rackets.	
153.	Western type Gents Shoes and Chappals.	
154.	Type Foundry.	
155.	Blackheart Malleable Iron Foundry.	
156.	Chappals of All Varieties at Villages.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
157.	Children's Footwear.	(Re. 0 10 np.)
158.	Dust Shield (Leather).	
159.	Nylon Fishing Nets.	
160.	Leather for sports goods.	
161.	Bag Tanned Sole Leather.	
162.	Finishing Centre for bag tanned sole leather & Kattai leather.	
163.	Plastic Raincoats.	
164.	Flaying & Carcass Bye Products,	
165.	Reinforced Cement concrete spun pipes	
166.	Glaze Kid.	(Re. 0 15 np.)
167.	Glass Tubes.	
168.	Trouser Buckles.	
169.	Ammunition Boots.	
170.	Rough Blanks for Hockey Blades.	
171.	Sponge Rubber Chappals.	
172.	Retreading of old motor tyres.	
173.	Canning of Fish or Prawns.	
174.	Upholstry Leather.	
175.	Bicycle Botton Bracket Axle.	
176.	Production of Suede Garment Leather.	
177.	Galvanised Ice Cans.	
178.	Bleach Liquor.	
179.	Water Proof Packing Paper.	
180.	Aluminium Strerate.	
181.	Wood Plainer Knives.	
182.	A. C. Electricity Meters.	
183.	Flourescent Tube, Light Lamps and Festoon Bulbs.	
184.	Artificial tooth from Methyl Methacrylate Polymer.	

## APPENDIX 4

### List of the Industries which can be run on Small Scale basis and which still have scope for expansion

#### 1. Automobile Parts, Equipments and Accessories

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Valves                      | 16. Bulbs for automobiles            |
| 2. Oil Seals                   | 17. Self Starters                    |
| 3. Electric Horns              | 18. Wind Screen wrappers             |
| 4. Wind Screen                 | 19. Mufflers                         |
| 5. Washers                     | 20. Tail pipe                        |
| 6. Automobile Pistons & Rings  | 21. King pin                         |
| 7. Automobile Radiators        | 22. Gudgeon pin                      |
| 8. Gears of Gear Box           | 23. Wheel Bolts & Nuts               |
| 9. Main bearings (White metal) | 24. Parking lamp holders             |
| 10. Connecting Rods            | 25. Wheel cup                        |
| 11. Wheel drums                | 26. Door handle and window regulator |
| 12. Spindles                   | 27. Lifting Jack                     |
| 13. Wheel rims                 | 28. Grease Gun                       |
| 14. Springs                    |                                      |
| 15. Valve guides               |                                      |

#### 2. Tractor Parts

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Body thermostat unit.     | 7. Special wheel bolts       |
| 2. Fan pulley                | 8. Special wheel stud & nuts |
| 3. Dynamo pulley             | 9. Impeller of water pump    |
| 4. Levelling lever           | 10. Cut & shaft              |
| 5. Governor weights & plates | 11. Shaft water pump.        |
| 6. Rocker pin                |                              |

#### 3. Farming Machinery and Equipments

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Moldboard plough    | 10. Component parts for tillage equipments |
| 2. Disc plough         | 11. Cotton planter                         |
| 3. Chisel plough       | 12. Vegetable planter                      |
| 4. Subsoil plough      | 13. Potato Planter                         |
| 5. Disc harrow         | 14. Furrow opener                          |
| 6. Spring tooth harrow | 15. Component parts for planting equipment |
| 7. Weeder Mulcher      | 16. Wheel barrows                          |
| 8. Soil conditioner    |  |
| 9. Soil pulverizer     |  |

17. Hand sprayer
18. Bucket sprayer
19. Banol sprayer
20. Power sprayer
21. Component part of spraying equipment
22. Tractor manure sprayer
23. Broadcast fertilizer and lime distributor
24. Trailer type fertilizer and lime spreader
25. Graders
26. Tractor mover
27. Hay rake
28. Hay loader
29. Hay baler
30. Grain blower
31. Component parts for the equipments
32. Grain thrasher
33. Seed Drill
34. Cotton Stripper
35. Cotton picker
36. Potato harvester
37. The combination digger sacker
38. Component parts of various harvesting equipment

#### 4. Agricultural Implements

1. Improved type of plough
2. Cotton plant pulber
3. Sugar cane planter
4. Chaff cutter blades
5. Sickles & Spades
6. H. S. Chains (For animals)
7. Cultivators
8. Disc harrow
9. Lawn Movers
10. Incubators
11. Winnowers
12. Garden shears
13. Trans planter for paddy
14. Seeder for maize, beans & peas
15. Bullock drawn Reapers for grain crops
16. Draught fans
17. Earth scrapers
18. Garders
19. Purning knives
20. Peg gear driving attachment
21. Rakes
22. Ridgers
23. Seed Dressers
24. Weeders
25. Weeder extinguishers

#### 5. (a) Machine Tools

1. Bench lathes
2. Engine lathes (Cone pully type)
3. Engine lathes (All geared head type)
4. Capstan lathes
5. Automatic lathes
6. Relieving lathes
7. Wheel turning lathes
8. Crank drive shapers
9. Gear Drive shapers
10. Hydraulic Drive shapers
11. Vertical Milling machines
12. Horizontal Milling Machines
13. Universal milling machines
14. Thread Milling machines

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 15. Bench type drilling machine                       | 48. Plate strightening machine         |
| 16. Pillar type drilling machine                      | 49. Swaging machines                   |
| 17. Radial Drilling machine                           | 50. Lever shearing machines            |
| 18. Multiple spindle drilling machine                 | 51. Tapping and threading machines     |
| 19. Internal Grinding machine                         | 52. Bolt threading machines            |
| 20. Plain cylindrical grinding machine                | 53. Nut tapping machines               |
| 21. Surface Grinding machine                          | 54. Pipe threading machines            |
| 22. Thread grinding machine                           | 55. Sonewing machines                  |
| 23. Tool & Cutter grinding machine                    | 56. Tapping machines                   |
| 24. Centreless grinding machine                       | 57. Thread rolling machines            |
| 25. Twist drill grinding machine                      | 58. Power presses                      |
| 26. Lamping & Honing machine                          | 59. Hand presses                       |
| 27. Rotary Cold sawing machine                        | 60. Foot presses                       |
| 28. Abrasive cutting machine                          | 61. Arbor presses                      |
| 29. Horizontal Boring machine                         | 62. Hydraulic presses                  |
| 30. Vertical Boring machine                           | 63. Wood working machines              |
| 31. Jig Boring machine                                | 64. Mortising machines                 |
| 32. Internal Broaching machine                        | 65. Planning and moulding machines     |
| 33. Surface Broaching machine (vertical & horizontal) | 66. Sanding machines                   |
| 34. Gear Cutting machines                             | 67. Bolt nut and rivet making machines |
| 35. Gear Hobbing machines                             | 68. Centering machines                 |
| 36. Gear Planning generator                           | 69. Centrifugal casting machines       |
| 37. Gear shapers                                      | 70. Die casting machines               |
| 38. Rack cutting machines                             | 71. Dividing and Graduating machines   |
| 39. Gear Tooth grinding machines                      | 72. Filing and sawing machines         |
| 40. Planning machines.                                | 73. Heading machines                   |
| 41. Slotting machines.                                | 74. Metal spraying machines            |
| 42. General purpose slotters                          | 75. Pipe bending machines              |
| 43. Sheet Metal working machines                      | 76. Reeling machines                   |
| 44. Circular shears                                   | 77. Rivetting machines                 |
| 45. Guillotines                                       | 78. Moulding machines                  |
| 46. Plate bending machines                            | 5. (b) Machine Tool Accessories        |
| 47. Slitting and chopping machines                    | 79. Magnetic chucks                    |
|   | 80. Drill chucks                       |
|   | 81. Dividing heads                     |
|   | 82. Scroll Chuck for lathes            |
|   | 83. 4 Jaw chuck for lathe              |

- |                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 84. Face plate                     | 89. Machine vice      |
| 85. Hardened groused steel centres | 90. Mandrels          |
| 86. Revolving centre               | 91. Tool holders      |
| 87. Collets                        | 92. Lathe Dog         |
| 88. Machine lamp stand             | 93. Multi Drill heads |

### 5. (c) Machine Tool Cutters

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Twist Drill         | 9. Knurling Tool                     |
| 2. Reamers             | 10. Dieheads                         |
| 3. Taps & Dies         | 11. Wheel dresser                    |
| 4. Milling Cutters     | 12. Various types of files           |
| 5. Hacksaw Blade       | 13. Various types of machine cutters |
| 6. Straight Flut drill | 14. Broaches                         |
| 7. Counter sunk drill  |                                      |
| 8. Tangential chasers  |                                      |

### 5. (d) Machine Tool Measuring Instruments

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Dial Gauge             | 12. Various types of plug & Ring guage |
| 2. Micrometers            |  |
| 3. Vernier Calipher       | 13. Surface guage                      |
| 4. Thread guage           | 14. Precison vice-block & clamp        |
| 5. Feeders guage          | 15. Tool makers button                 |
| 6. Angle Protractors      | 16. Trisquare                          |
| 7. Precision level        | 17. Steel tools                        |
| 8. Tool Makers set square | 18. Radius gauge                       |
| 9. Straight edges         | 19. Size bar                           |
| 10. Surface plates        | 20. Limit guage                        |
| 11. Depth guage           |  |

### 6. Industrial Machines

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Polishng machine                            | 11. Blowers                          |
| 2. Cane crushers                               | 12. Air compressors                  |
| 3. Rice Hullers                                | 13. Hand operated footwear machinery |
| 4. Ata grinding machines                       | 14. Weighing machines-platform type  |
| 5. Baby oil expellers                          | 15. Bar straightening machine        |
| 6. Braiding machines                           | 16. Bending roll                     |
| 7. Hosiery machines                            | 17. Circle cutting machine           |
| 8. Chemical & Pharmaceutical plants & machines | 18. Seaming machine                  |
| 9. Internal combustion engines                 | 19. Stappling machine                |
| 10. Centrifugal pumps                          |                                      |



- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 20. Pipe bending machine | 23. Stone crusher    |
| 21. Folding machine      | 24. Concrete mixture |
| 22. Printing machine     |                      |

### 7. Light Structural & Sheet Metal Work

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Buckets                             | 9. Night soil carts           |
| 2. Postal letter boxes & similar items | 10. Tar boilers               |
| 3. Trunks                              | 11. Platform trolley          |
| 4. Steel suit cases                    | 12. Trailors                  |
| 5. Waste paper basket                  | 13. Collapsible gate & grills |
| 6. Steel furniture                     | 14. Rolling shutters          |
| 7. Water tanks                         | 15. Trunk body building       |
| 8. Wheel barrows                       | 16. Electric poles            |

### 8. Bicycle and Bicycle Parts and Accessories

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Rims                     | 10. Bicycle tyres & tubes |
| 2. Fork fittings            | 11. Cottor pins           |
| 3. Lugs                     | 12. Chain wheels.         |
| 4. Bicycle bells            | 13. Pedals                |
| 5. Bicycle washers & screws | 14. Handles               |
| 6. B. B. fittings           | 15. Forks                 |
| 7. Bicycle pumps            | 16. Mudguards             |
| 8. Bicycle hubs             | 17. Seat pillars          |
| 9. Bicycle seats            |                           |

### 9. Sewing Machine and Sewing Machine Parts

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Shuttles                       | 14. Link with stud                  |
| 2. Bobbin & bobbin case           | 15. Feed dog                        |
| 3. Face plate                     | 16. Shuttle race slide              |
| 4. Side cover                     | 17. Feed race cane                  |
| 5. Thread follow-up lever         | 18. Feed rod                        |
| 6. Thread take-up lever           | 19. Clamp stop motion, clamp washer |
| 7. Bobbin winder                  | 20. Feed bar                        |
| 8. Pressure foot                  | 21. Feed fork                       |
| 9. Carrier roller                 | 22. Pressure bar lifting lever      |
| 10. Needle                        | 23. Oscillating shaft crank         |
| 11. Machine body and base plate   | 24. Pressure bar (7 1/4 long)       |
| 12. Hand wheel driving attachment | 25. Needle plate                    |
| 13. Shuttle carrier with spring   | 26. Upper shaft                     |
|                                   | 27. Needle bar connecting link      |

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 28. Shuttle Race                   | 39. Balance shell                           |
| 29. Oscillating race shaft         | 40. Thread take up can waler                |
| 30. Open shuttle race (Fork type)  | 41. Shuttle race back spring                |
| 31. Square roller with stand       | 42. Shuttledriver                           |
| 32. Side spring                    | 43. Tension guide spring for tension        |
| 33. Tension Bracket                | 44. Feed lifting rock shaft tension brachte |
| 34. Bobbin pressure lever          | 45. Tension screw stud                      |
| 35. Feed regulator friction washer | 46. Needle screw                            |
| 35. Bobbin case hinge              | 47. Feed regulator dial                     |
| 37. Shuttle race back spring       | 48. Tension guide disc lid                  |
| 38. Upper shaft arm bushing        | 49. Feed regulator lever                    |

# **10. Water and Steam Fittings**

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Grass docks & valves | 7. Union joints |
| 2. Pit valves           | 8. Shower roses |
| 3. Ball cocks           | 9. Water meters |
| 4. Wheel valves         | 10. Stop valves |
| 5. Push cocks           | 11. Foot valves |
| 6. Basin cocks          |                 |

# **11. Hand Tools**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Spanners           | 9. Calipers         |
| 2. Tongs              | 10. Moulders tools  |
| 3. Pincers            | 11. Forges          |
| 4. Pliers             | 12. Vices           |
| 5. Hammers, all sorts | 13. Plumb-bobs      |
| 6. Mason's trowels    | 14. Hack saw frames |
| 7. Tin smiths anvils. | 15. Hack saw blades |
| 8. Soldering iron     |                     |

# **12. Edged Tools**

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Axes                 | 7. Carpenter's planner |
| 2. Adzes                | 8. Hand shears         |
| 3. Nail pullers         | 9. Tin smiths scissors |
| 4. Chisels (Carpenters) | 10. Cobblers chisels   |
| 5. Screw drives         | 11. Tailors chisels    |
| 6. Augers               | 12. Scraper            |

# **13. Table Cutlery and Kitchen ware**

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Spoons | 3. Knives       |
| 2. Forks  | 4. Bread silcer |

- |                        |                                      |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5. Juice extractors    | 11. Coffee grinders                  |
| 6. Ice cream freezers  | 12. Coffee procolotors               |
| 7. Bread slice holders | 13. Vegetable slicer & similar items |
| 8. Pressure cookers    | 14. Tea strainers                    |
| 9. Nut crackers        | 15. Tin can openers                  |
| 10. Toasters           |                                      |

#### **14. Garment Fittings and Decorations**

- |                     |                             |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Metallic buttons | 7. Studs                    |
| 2. Buckles (wire)   | 8. Links                    |
| 3. Buckles (sheet)  | 9. Fancy safety pins        |
| 4. Zip fastners     | 10. Aluminium decoration    |
| 5. Button hooks     | 11. Braches                 |
| 6. Pant hooks       | 12. Snap fastners (4 parts) |

#### **15. Shoe Grinders and Upholstry Fittings**

- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Blue Cut tacks                   | 4. Show sheet tacks          |
| 2. Shoe eyelets                     | 5. Tent eyelets              |
| 3. Buckle for belts, sheo and socks | 6. Upholstry nails & washers |

#### **16. Wire Products**

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Gramophone needles          | 10. Tension springs      |
| 2. Sewing needles              | 11. Machine screws       |
| 3. Hosierey needles            | 12. Safety pins          |
| 4. Wire netting (Machine made) | 13. Sealing twisted wire |
| 5. Wire netting                | 14. Hair pins and clips  |
| 6. Wire ropes                  | 15. Cork screws (wire)   |
| 7. Curtain rings               | 16. Split pins           |
| 8. Wire rings                  | 17. Wire trays           |
| 9. Sofa Springs                | 18. Waste paper basket   |
|                                | 19. Toaster              |

#### **17. Builders Hardware**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Brass Hooks & eyes                      | 8. Mild steel and brass door bolts, tower and berrel type |
| 2. Hasps and staples, safety and wire type | 9. Shutter hooks and eyes                                 |
| 3. Pad bolts                               | 10. Sliding door belts for use with pad locks.            |
| 4. Butt and strap hinges                   | 11. Parliament hinges                                     |
| 5. Ventilator fittings                     | 12. Fan light clutch                                      |
| 6. Handles and knobs                       | 13. Door springs rat tail type                            |
| 7. Door-in-locks                           |   |

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 14. Double acting spring hinges | 21. Peeping slates     |
| 15. Swing door hinges           | 22. Curtain rings      |
| 16. Tower bolts                 | 23. Hat rack hooks     |
| 17. Flush bolts                 | 24. Collapsible gates  |
| 18. Aldrods                     | 25. Hinges butt type   |
| 19. Door latches                | 26. Hinges, stone type |
| 20. Window adjusters            |                        |

### **18. Survey Drawing and Mathematical Instruments**

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dumpey level                | 7. Survey chains & Pegs   |
| 2. Drafting machines           | 8. Engineers Plane        |
| 3. Drawing Box (Engineers)     | 9. Pantographs            |
| 4. Drawing Board and T-Square. | 10. Engineers Foot Rule   |
| 5. Sold Brass Parallel rulers  | 11. Measuring Tapes       |
| 6. Set squares                 | 12. Cotton Metallic Tapes |

### **19. Clocks, Time Pieces and Spares**

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Clocks       | 9. Hands         |
| 2. Time pieces  | 10. Barel wheel  |
| 3. Chronometers | 11. Second wheel |
| 4. Watches      | 12. First wheel  |
| 5. Stop watches | 13. Centre wheel |
| 6. Main spring  | 14. Watch cases  |
| 7. Hour wheel   | 15. Pendulam     |
| 8. Minute wheel |                  |

### **20. Mechanical Toys**

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Mechanical toys | 9. Crocodile            |
| 2. Traise set      | 10. Trumbling poppy     |
| 3. Dancing doll    | 11. Double Docker bus   |
| 4. Juggling jeep   | 12. Racing clown        |
| 5. Small jeep      | 13. Rabbit              |
| 6. Scooter         | 14. Sparkling aeroplane |
| 7. Blue train      | 15. Siren jeep car      |
| 8. Cycle boy       |                         |

### **21. Locks**

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Pressed Padlocks   | 5. Pressure Die cast pad locks |
| 2. Laminated Padlocks | 6. Suit case locks             |
| 3. Brass pad locks    | 7. Mortice locks               |
| 4. M.S. padlocks      | 8. Rim Latch locks             |

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 9. Cylinder pad locks | 11. Portfolio locks |
| 10. Cabinet locks     | 12. Cycle locks     |

**22. Umbrella Fittings**

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Umbrella handles | 5. Umbrella Lugs |
| 2. „ runners        | 6. „ Spring caps |
| 3. „ ferrules       | 7. „ Assembly    |
| 4. „ Notches        |                  |

**23. Suit Case Fittings**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Hinges for suit cases                                       | 6. Suit case locks without loops<br>size 2", 2 1/2", 3", 3 1/2" |
| 2. Rectangular and "D" rings                                   |   |
| 3. Upper and lower lid covers<br>for fibre suit case           | 7. Roller buckles, size 1/2",<br>5/8"                           |
| 4. Upper and lower lid covers                                  | 8. Suit case corners  |
| 5. Suit case locks with loops<br>size 2", 2 1/2", 3", & 3 1/2" |   |

**24. Lamp Ware**

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Railway burners                       | 5. Sprit lamp                       |
| 2. Railway hand signal                   | 6. Blow lamp                        |
| 3. Pressure oil lamps                    | 7. Stove and blow lamp burn-<br>ers |
| 4. Pressure & non-pressure oil<br>stoves | 8. Hurricane lamps                  |

**25. Stationery Items**

- |                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Pencil sharpner blades            | 7. Stappling machine          |
| 2. Fountian pen nibs, gold<br>tipped | 8. Embossing machine          |
| 3. Pen knives                        | 9. Lead refills for pencils   |
| 4. Fountian pen clips                | 10. Propeller metalic pencils |
| 5. File clips                        | 11. Fountain pen              |
| 6. Paper punching machine            | 12. Paper perforators         |
|                                      | 13. File arch lever mechanism |

**26. Miscellaneous Utility Items**

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Safety razors              | 7. Metalic watch straps  |
| 2. Revolving shaving mirrors  | 8. Aluminium anodised articles<br>such as soap cases, picture<br>frames etc. |
| 3. Whistles (Police & sports) |  |
| 4. Whistles (Melatype)        | 9. Metalic cases for spectacles.   |
| 5. Musical instruments        | 10. Screwed caps   |
| 6. Hair clippers              |  |

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. Crown corks        | 14. Scissors, cutting      |
| 12. Crown cork openers | 15. Shearing scissors      |
| 13. Tailors thimbles   | 16. Industrial iron chains |

## 27. Basic and Servicing Industries

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Foundry-Ferrous                           | 10. Electroplating and Metal finishing |
| 2. Foundry-Non ferrous                       | 11. Automobile repair garrage          |
| 3. Pressure die casting                      | 12. Wood seasoning                     |
| 4. Power Metallurgy                          | 13. Structural work                    |
| 5. Pattern making                            | 14. Central Painting and ename-lling.  |
| 6. Tin printing                              | 15. Cold storage                       |
| 7. Forging                                   |  |
| 8. Tools shop                                |  |
| 9. Non-ferrous extrusion rolling and drawing |  |

## 28. Misc. Industrial Stores Items

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Split Pins      | 10. Pipe M.I. & G.I.                              |
| 2. Belt fasteners  | 11. Pipe fittings                                 |
| 3. Grease cups     | 12. Flexible pipes                                |
| 4. Leg Vice        | 13. Sack bricks, trolley trucks, water hand carts |
| 5. Bench Vice      | 14. Fire buckets                                  |
| 6. Plumer Blocks   | 15. Metric weights & Measures                     |
| 7. Pulleys         | 16. Postal weighing scales                        |
| 8. Hand blowers    | 17. Spring balance                                |
| 9. Portable forges |   |

## ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

### 29. Electrical Appliances Heater-type

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Heaters   | 4. Heating rods electric    |
| 2. Iron both ordinary and automatic, thermostatic controlled irons | 5. Eletric toasters         |
|  | 6. Immersion type heaters   |
| 3. Stoves  | 7. Electric soldering irons |

### 30. Electrical Appliances MotorType

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Fans             | 4. Heating rods electric |
| 2. Washing machines | 5. Milk shakers          |
| 3. Coffee grinders  | 6. Exhaust fans          |

### 31. Electrical Motor and Dynamos

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Fractional H.P. Motors       | 3. Electroplating heavy current Dynamos. |
| 2. Electric Motors up to 15 BHP | 4. Motor starters                        |

**32. Radio and Radio Parts**

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Variable gang condenser | 10. Coil sets  |
| 2. Volume control          | 11. Magic ring |
| 3. Tone control            | 12. Chokes     |
| 4. I.E. Transformer        | 13. Dial       |
| 5. Loud Speaker            | 14. Resistance |
| 6. Cabinet                 | 15. Dial cloth |
| 7. Tube base               | 16. Knobs      |
| 8. Needle                  | 17. Areal tape |
| 9. Output main transformer | 18. Valve      |

**33. Electrical Accessories and Fittings**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Electrical porcelain                   | 6. Armature winding wires |
| 2. Electrical fuse wire                   | 7. Switch gears           |
| 3. Insulation tapes, black adhesive tapes | 8. Electric time switches |
| 4. Emery cloth                            | 9. Batteries              |
| 5. Iron clad switches                     | 10. Electrical starters   |

**34. Miscellaneous Electrical Items**

- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Electrical table lamps | 8. Shock absorbers              |
| 2. Electric bracket lamps | 9. Watt meters, Volt Meters     |
| 3. Electric pendant lamps | Ammeters                        |
| 4. Auto light bulbs       | 10. Field coils and armature    |
| 5. Permanent Magnets      | 11. Florescent tube starters    |
| 6. Florescent tube lamps  | 12. House service meters        |
| 7. Torch bulbs            | 13. Air Coolers & Refrigerators |

**CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES****35. Paint and Varnishes**

1. Ready mixed Paints and Stiff Paints
2. Enamel Paints and Stoving Enamels
3. Aluminium Paint and Varnishes
4. Distempers and Cement Paints
5. Poster Colours,
6. Boiled Oil, Stand Oil etc., from Linseed Oil

**36. Inks and Adhesives**

1. Writing and Fountain Pen Inks.

2. Stamp Pad Ink
3. Waterproof Drawing Ink
4. Printing Inks.
5. Indelible Marking Ink.
6. Sealing Wax.
7. Office Paste and Gum.

### **37. Soaps and Cosmetics.**

1. Washing Soap with non-edible oils.
2. Grade I Washing Soap and Toilet Soap by Steam Boiling Process.
3. Soft Soap and Liquid Soap.
4. Transparent Glycerine Soap.
5. Fatty Acid Soaps.
6. Hair Oils.
7. Creams.
8. Face Powder.
9. Bindi.
10. Nail Polish.
11. Shampoo.

### **38. Essential Oils.**

1. Khas Oil.
2. Palm Rossa Oil.
3. Rose Water and Otto.
4. Orange Oil.

### **39. Non-edible oils.**

1. Neem Oil.
2. Cotton Seed Oil.

### **40. Rubber and Plastics.**

1. Moulded Rubber Goods—Automobile parts and other industrial items.
2. Rubber Belting—V belts, Transmission Belts, Link Belts, etc.
3. Rubber Hoses.
4. Canvas and Rubberised Shoes.
5. Tyre Retreading—Quality Work.
6. Rubber Fabrics—for Hospital Sheeting, etc.
7. Rubber Thread.
8. Rubber Contraceptives (with Foreign Collaboration).
9. Latex Goods like Feeding Bottle Treats, Surgical Hand Gloves, Balloons, Toys, etc.



10. Industrial Hand Gloves.
11. Cycle Tyres and Tubes.
12. Polythene Bags, Sheets, Pipes, etc.
13. Rexene (Supported PVC).
14. Plastic Cane.
15. Umbrella Handles.
16. Bakelite Electrical Accessories.
17. Plastic Educational Toys.
18. Plastic Utility-cum-Advertisement Articles.
19. Plastic Rain Coats.

#### **41. Food Products and Fruit Preservation.**

1. Tomato Products .. Juice, puree, ketchup.
2. Orange Products .. Canned orange juice, concentrate squash, crush, syrups, marmalade, candied peel.
3. Lime Products .. Lime squash, cordial, pickle and Chutney.
4. Mango Products .. Canned mango slices, juice, pulp, jam, mango juice powder, mango cereal flakes, chutney and cheese.
5. Guava .. Jelly and cheese.
6. Banana .. Jam and dried banana.
7. Papaya .. Pectin and papain.
8. Potato .. Canned potato and curried vegetable, Dehydrated potato chips.
9. Peas .. Canned fresh and processed peas, dehydrated green peas.
10. Cauliflower .. Canning in brine and curried vegetable.
11. Miscellaneous .. Soup powder, vinegar, pickled onion, etc.

#### **42. Insecticides and Disinfectants.**

1. Phenyle.
2. Dusting Powders.
3. Lime-Sulphur Solution.
4. Bordeaux Mixture.
5. Spraying Fluids.

#### **43. Paper and Paper Products.**

1. Straw Board, Cardboard, Grey Board, etc.
2. Cheap Wrapping/Corrugating paper—M.G.
3. M.G. Wrapping/Poster paper from Rags and Waste Paper.
4. Drawing and Filter Paper.

5. Cardboard Boxes.
6. Corrugated Paper and Board.
7. Coated Art Paper and Board.
8. Carbon Paper.
- 44. Pharmaceutical Products.**
  1. Milk of Magnesia.
  2. Surgical Cotton.
  3. Surgical Gauze and Bandages.
  4. Injectable Distilled Water, Glucose, Saline Solution, etc.
- 45. Fine Chemicals and Laboratory Reagents.**
  1. Liquor Ammonia.
  2. Hydrochloric and Nitric Acids.
- 46. Salt based Products.**
  1. Refined Salt.
  2. Table Salt.
- 47. Milk Products.**
  1. Cream, Cheese and Condensed milk.
  2. Casein.
- 48. Industrial Chemicals.**
  1. Precipitated Calcium Carbonate.
  2. Barium Salts—Chloride, Nitrate, Sulphate, etc.
  3. Sodium Sulphide from Sodium Sulphate.
- 49. Bone-Products.**
  1. Bone-Meal.
  2. Glue.
  3. Gelatine.
  4. Horn and Hoof-Meal.
- 50. Dyestuffs.**
  1. Azo Dyes.
  2. Stabilised Azoies.
  3. Fast colour salts.
  4. Ink blue.
- 51. Miscellaneous Items.**
  1. Black insulating tape.
  2. Dry cleaning.
  3. Steam laundry.
  4. Bakery.

5. Biscuits.
6. Lozenges.
7. Incense sticks.
8. Hand-made matches.

## 52. **Leather Tanning.**

1. Tanning of chrome leather.
2. Tanning of bark tanned leather.
3. Tanning of sheep and goat skins by vegetable tanning process.
4. Tanning of sheep and goat skins—chrome tanned.
5. Tanning of chamois leather.
6. Tanning of suede leather.
7. Tanning of sheep and goat skins—white chrome tanned.
8. Tanning of Bag tanned leathers.

## 53. **Footwear and leather goods.**

1. Manufacture of western style footwear.
2. Manufacture of *desi juties* with or without embroidery.
3. Manufacture of travel leather goods.
4. Manufacture of chappals and sandals.
5. Manufacture of industrial leather goods.
6. Manufacture of hawai chappals.
7. Manufacture of leather goods required by Railways.
8. Manufacture of leather goods required by other Government department. like Post and Telegraph and Defence, etc.

## 54. **Manufacture of fancy leather goods, like key cases, album covers, money purses, cigarette cases, etc. etc.**

## 55. **Sports Goods.**

1. Manufacture of footballs, volley balls, basket balls.
2. Manufacture of Hockey and Cricket balls.
3. Manufacture of leg and skin guards.
4. Manufacture of leather gloves.
5. Manufacture of football boots.
6. Manufacture of running shoes, etc.

## CERAMICS, GLASS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

## 56. **Ceramic Electrical Insulating items.**

1. Pressed electrical insulators (domestic wiring etc.)
2. Low tension porcelain insulators (for telegraph & telephone lines).
3. Steatite/high frequency porcelain.
4. Ceramic dielectrics, resistor etc.

**57. Ceramic Whitewares.**

1. Semi-vitreous crockery/tableware.
2. Vitreous/ porcelain crockery.
3. Ceramic artware.
4. Glazed wall tiles.
5. Chemical porcelain.
6. Dental porcelain.
7. Textile porcelain & refractory porcelain.

**58. Sanitary Wares.**

1. Wash basins (semi-vitreous & vitreous).
2. Sinks (fireclay sanitary body).
3. Urinals, closets, pans & bidets.
4. Foot rests & traps,

**59. Stonewares.**

1. Stoneware crockery.
2. Stoneware acid and pickle jars.
3. Chemical stoneware.
4. Salt-Glazed pipes and fittings.

**60. Cement Products.**

1. Mosaic tiles & Terrazzo Floorings.
2. Mosaic tabletops and sanitarywares.
3. R.C.C. spun pipes, Railway sleepers, etc.
4. R.C.C. building items door and window frames, etc.
5. Prestressed cement concrete poles (For overhead power & telecommunication lines), and other P.C.C. products.
6. Cement tiles, screens (Jallies), flower pots & statuettes.
7. Cement concrete hollow building blocks.

**61. Graphite and Graphite Products.**

1. Graphite crucibles, carbon & clay-bonded.
2. Lead pencil refills.
3. Graphite beneficiation.

**62. Abrasive and Abrasive Products.**

1. Surface coated abrasives, including papers, cloths, tapes and rolls.
2. Abrasive grains grits.

**63. Glass Products.**

1. Glass toys and novelty wares.

2. Scientific glass apparatus, table blown.
3. Scientific glass apparatus & laboratory wares, mouth and machine blown.
4. Clinical and industrial thermometers.
5. Glass mirrors.
6. Glass bangles.
7. Glass beads and pearls.
8. Lenses-ground and polished.
9. Glass tumblers and pressed glasswares.
10. Electric shades and globes.
11. Signal glasses.
12. Water glass.
13. Safety glass.

#### **64. Gypsum Products.**

1. Plaster of paris in various grades.
2. Chalk crayons.
3. Figurines and physiological models.
4. Building plasters.
5. Plaster board, for interior decoration.

#### **65. Mineral-based Industries.**

1. China Clay washing plants.
2. Mica Insulation, including micanite, punched mica etc.
3. Mica powder.
4. Mica splitting and grading.
5. Glass Sand Beneficiation.
6. Asbestos Beneficiation.
7. Asbestos Board.
8. Asbestos-Cement Pipes and Pipe Fittings.
9. Pulverised and Graded Quartz, Felspar, Marble (Powder and Chips) Kaynite, Soapstone, Barytes, Calcite, etc.
10. Sawing, Cutting and Polishing of Marble and Fine Textured Building Stones.
11. Stone Slates and Slate Pencils.
12. Building and Hydraulic Limes.
13. Flour Mill and Rice Shelling Stones.
14. Industrial Diamond Tools.
15. Crushed and Graded Stone Ballast.

#### **66. Vitreous Enamelling.**

1. Name Plates, House Plates, and Sign Boards.

2. Porcelain Enamelled School Slates ; Water Heater, Kitchen Stove, Refrigerator and Washing Machine Porcelain (Vitreous) Enamelled Components.
3. Vitreous Enomelled Hollow and Flat Wares, such as Mugs, Jugs, Buckets, Trays, Electric Shades, Basins etc.

**67. Structural Clay Products.**

1. Building Bricks.
2. Engineering Bricks.
3. Hollow Blocks and Shapes.
4. Roofing Tiles.

**68. Refractories.**

1. Fireclay Refractories.
2. High Alumina Refractories.

**69. Activated Clay Minerals.**

1. Activated Fuller's Earth.
2. Activated Bentonite.

**70. Ceramic Accessories.**

1. Ceramic Colour & Stains
2. Ceramic Transfers.
3. Pyrometric Cones.

## APPENDIX 5

SCHEMES PREPARED BY THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER  
(SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES), NEW DELHI

### List of Industries having possibilities of development in the Small-Scale Sector

#### *A—Mechanical Engineering Industries*

S. No.	Industry	Capacity per unit	Cost of machinery per unit	Total capital cost per unit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Machine vices	250 Nos. per month	Rs. 48,000	Rs. 1.28 lakhs
2.	Collets	9,000 Nos. per annum.	1.14 lakhs	1.75 lakhs
3.	Steel Furniture	30 Nos. a day	40,000	1.07 lakhs
4.	Spanners wrenches and tyre openers	30 tons per day	1.33 lakhs	2.24 lakhs
5.	Drawing boards and 'T' squares	2,400 Nos. per annum	9,000	46,000
6.	Bicycle hubs	200 pairs per month	1.43 lakhs	2.11 lakhs
7.	Wrought iron pulleys	400 Nos. per month	40,000	70,000
8.	Cutlery items	300 Nos. a day	70,000	1.16 lakhs
9.	Grease nipples	40,000 Nos. per month	36,000	48,000
10.	Spring washers	25,000 Gross per month	76,000	1 lakh
11.	Water meters	6,000 per annum	1.45 lakhs	2.28 lakhs
12.	Brass cocks	5,000 per annum	28,000	52,000
13.	Improved hand tools	400 Nos. per month	2.50 lakhs	2.74 lakhs
14.	Hypodermic needles	5,000 Nos. per day	32,000	66,000

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
15.	Bottle cleaning brushes	25,000 Nos. per month	17,000	51,000
16.	Staple pins	5 lakhs pins per day	29,000	35,000
17.	Umbrellas	200 sets per day	30,000	41,000
18.	Expanded metal or welded wire mesh	2.4 lakhs sq. ft. per month	2.45 lakhs	3.57 lakhs
19.	Brass dead hinges from brass sheet	1,880 doz. per month	51,000	96,000
20.	Hexagonal and square wire netting	515 cwt. per month	1.25 lakhs	2.57 lakhs
21.	Pressure gauges	1,000 Nos.	1.5 lakhs	2.4 lakhs
22.	Gudgeon pins for internal combustion engines and other similar items	5,000 Nos.	1 lakh	1.55 lakhs
23.	Mechanical toys	6,000 Nos. per month	1.06 lakhs	1.54 lakhs
24.	Building machines and other machine tools	30 Nos. per month	4 lakhs	6.20 lakhs
25.	Wire drawing units (non-ferrous)	300 tons per year	1.8 lakhs	6.8 lakhs
26.	Wire drawing units (ferrous)	1,600 tons per year	2.2 lakhs	6.5 lakhs
27.	Wood screws	100 gross per day	60,000	2.20 lakhs
28.	Machine tools	100 gross per day	56,000	2.12 lakhs
29.	Bolts and nuts	44 tons per month	2.6 lakhs	4.58 lakhs
30.	Tapes and dyes	750 Nos. per month	1.5 lakhs	2.5 lakhs
31.	Non-ferrous castings	192 tons per annum	1.4 lakhs	5 lakhs
32.	Light forges	500 tons per annum	2.20 lakhs	4.90 lakhs



1	2	3	4	5
33.	Survey instruments (Dumpy levels, Telescopic levels, simple theodolites, Telescopic Compass and Prismatic Compass)	900 instruments per annum	Rs. 1.15 lakhs	Rs. 1.73 lakhs
34.	Drawing Instruments (Compass with two needle points, pen and pencil, points spring bars, drawing pins, lengthening bars)	250 sets per annum	1.01 lakhs	1.31 lakhs
35.	Agricultural implements (Iron ploughs and plough spares).	100 ploughs plus 24 tons G i p l o u g h spares plus 3.5 tons MIS plough spares per month	86,000	1.06 lakhs
36.	Graphite crucibles	250 tons per month	1 lakh	4 lakhs
37.	Metallic Measuring Tapes	16,000 pieces per annum	...	50,000
38.	Paper pins	120 lbs. per day	13,000	25,000
39.	Drums and barrels	280 Nos. per day	30,000	1 lakh
40.	Distributors	Rs. 20,000 per month	51,000	1.35 lakhs
41.	Automobile leaf springs	500 per month	3.60 lakhs	5 lakhs
42.	Automobile strides and screws	Rs. 25,000 per month		2.50 lakhs

*B—Electrical Industries*

1.	House service metres	2,000 Nos. per month	2.1 lakhs	3.76 lakhs
2.	Panel instruments like Ammeters and Voltmeters	200 per month	1.7 lakhs	2.8 lakhs
3.	Relays for automatic control circuits	1,000 per month	1 lakh	2 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
4.	Record changers	200 per month	1.2 lakhs	3.25 lakhs
5.	Tone controls and volume controls	10,000 per month, 5,000 per month	54,000	1.12 lakhs
6.	Jewel lamps and automobile bulbs	2,000 per day	12,000	40,000
7.	Resistors wire-wound fixed and adjustable vitreous enamel type	10,000 per month	13,000	1.5 lakhs
8.	Resistors composition type	5 lakhs per month	2 lakhs	4 lakhs
9.	Paper condensers	8,000 per month	20,000	60,000
10.	Electrolytic Condensers	6,000 per month	1 lakh	25 lakhs
11.	Gang condensers	1,000 per month	50,000	2 lakhs
12.	Mica condensers and trimmers	900 gross per month	40,000	1.2 lakhs
13.	Metal rectifiers	1,000	15,000	40,000
14.	Coil packs	200 gross per month	20,000	60,000
15.	Valve holders	600 gross per month	30,000	1 lakh.
16.	Wave and switches (rector push button type)	6,000 per month, 6,000 lbs. per month	30,000, 20,000	1 lakh
17.	Solder (cold solders)	month		80,000
18.	Flourescent tubes	25,000 per month	1.57 lakhs	3.68 lakhs
19.	Mercury vapor lamps	20,000 per month	1.69 lakhs	3.50 lakhs
20.	Neonsigns	2,000 per month	30,000	60,000
21.	Flood lights reflectors and studio equipment	600 per month	1.25 lakhs	2.75 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
22.	F.H.P. Motors	300 per month	98,000	1.83 lakhs
23.	Auto transformers	200 per month	50,000	95,000
24.	Pen type electrical potential testers	1,000 per month	30,000	1 lakh
25.	Automobile dynamos	100 per month	75,000	1.25 lakhs
26.	Battery charges	150 per month	11,000	58,000
27.	Screen wipers	600 per month	16,000	36,000
28.	Blinkers	600 per month	30,000	1 lakh
29.	Industrial furnaces with temperature control	50 per month	1 lakh	1.5 lakhs
30.	Electrical iron with steam, heaters and testers	500 per month	16,000	1.5 lakhs
31.	Hot plates	500 per month	14,000	54,000
32.	Refrigerators (1.5 c. ft. costing about Rs. 600)	300 per month	1.45 lakhs	4 lakhs
33.	Paper clips, crocodile clips for electrical writing	30,000 per month	12,000	24,000
34.	Enamelled copper wire	484 Kgs. per day in three shifts of 8 hours	3.24 lakhs	6.10 lakhs

### *C—Non-Engineering Industries*

1.	Footwear (Mechanised unit)	4 lakhs	1½ lakhs	2½ lakhs
2.	Leather goods (Mechanised unit)	3 lakhs	50 thousand	1 lakh
3.	Tanning units	8 lakhs	1 lakh	2 lakhs
4.	Ceramics (Crocery, Electrical porcelain, glassware)	3 lakhs	1 lakh	2 lakhs
5.	Pigments Organic and Inorganic)	8 lakhs	2 lakhs	3 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
6.	Industrial finishes (including paints, resins and inks)	8 lakhs	1½ lakhs	2½ lakhs
7.	Detergents (From semi-finished intermediates)	4 lakhs	1 lakh	2 lakhs
8.	Insecticides, weedicides, plant protection formulates	8 lakhs	2 lakhs	3 lakhs
9.	Mercury salts	2 lakhs	50 thousand	1 lakh
10.	Inorganic Chemicals	2 lakhs	1 lakh	1½ lakhs
11.	Vegetable oil based industries (soap solvent extraction, boiled and bodied oils, cosmetics etc.)	12 lakhs	1 lakh	2 lakhs
12.	Electroplating units	1 lakh (servicing charges)	50 thousand	1½ lakhs
13.	Plastic fabrication (moulding extrusion, etc.)	3 lakhs	1 lakh	1½ lakhs
14.	Rubber contraceptives	6 lakhs	2 lakhs	3 lakhs
15.	Rubber products (moulded and extruded).	5 lakhs	1 lakhs	2 lakhs
16.	Rubberised coconut coir.	8 lakhs	3 lakhs	4 lakhs
17.	Rubber canvas shoes.	5 lakhs	2 lakhs	2.5 lakhs
18.	Fruit and vegetable canning and preservation.	6 lakhs	1 lakhs	2 lakhs
19.	Essential oils and Aromatic Chemicals. B-Ionone etc.	2 lakhs	70 thousand	1 lakh
20.	Fine organic chemicals.	3 lakhs	1 lakhs	2 lakhs
21.	Artist Materials such as water colours paints, waterproof inks, etc.	2½ lakhs	50 thousand	1 lakh

1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
22.	Gypsum Boards.	2 lakhs	50 thousand	1 lakh
23.	Bone products (Glue and Ossetine).	4 lakhs	2 lakhs	3 lakhs.
24.	Paper conversion unit.	6 lakhs	1 lakh	2 lakhs.
25.	Drawing papers, filter papers.	2 lakhs	1 lakh	2 lakhs.
26.	Sensetised papers like Doazo, blue print and tracing papers.	4 lakhs	1 lakh	2 lakhs.
27.	Clinical Thermometers.	1 lakh Nos. per annum.	25,000	50,000
28.	Paint brushes	Rs. 50,000 per annum.	...	4 lakhs.
29.	Industrial brushes.	Rs. 75,000 per annum.	30,000	60,000

## APPENDIX 6

### Schemes offered by the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Total Capital Investment</i>
	Rs.
(1) Latex Cement for Leather Industry 10 to 30 gallons per day.	10,000 to 25,000
(2) Enzyme depilants and bates used in leather tanning (140 lbs. of depilant per day).	66,000
(3) Improved Water meters .. .. .	50,000 to 1 lakh
(4) Manganese sulphate 1 ton per day .. .. .	2,70,000
(5) Thermosetting resins from Tar oil fractions ..	2,25,000
(6) Making two brick-machines per day (capacity of each make 2,000 bricks per day).	75,000
(7) Two tons of hardboard per day from sawdust ..	4,00,000
(8) Rice-bran oil from five tons of Rice-bran per day	5,35,000
(9) 54 lbs. of Sisal wax per day from Sisal waste ..	44,000
(10) 396 lbs. of chlorinated turpentine and 474 lbs. of 33 per cent hydrochloric acid per day.	36,000
(11) One ton of graphic crucibles per day ..	4,65,000
(12) 1,200 cubic feet of Polystyrene-base-Cation-exchange-resins per year.	88,000

## APPENDIX 7

### Addresses of Firms dealing in Machinery

1. Hindustan Export and Import Corporation Ltd.,  
Anand Bhavan, Hornby Road, Bombay.
2. Rallis (India) Ltd.,  
Rallis House, 21, Ravelin Street, New Delhi.
3. Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd.,  
Marshall House, Hanuman Road, New Delhi.
4. Garlick & Co. Ltd.,  
Haines Road, Jacob's Circle, Bombay-11.
5. William Jacks & Co., Ltd.,  
16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
6. The East Asiatic Co., (India) Ltd.,  
Delite Cinema Building, New Delhi.
7. Perfect Machine Tools Co.,  
6, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
8. Alfred Herbert (India) Ltd.,  
13/3 Strand Road, Calcutta-1.
9. Power Tools and Appliances Co.,  
2, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.
10. Batliboi & Co.,  
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
11. Thos. W. Ward (India) Ltd.,  
Marshall's Building, Ballard Road, Bombay.
12. Armstrong Smith Ltd.,  
Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,  
Bombay.
13. Industrial & Agricultural Engineering Co.,  
43-Forbes Street, Bombay.
14. Sunderlal & Sons,  
11-Narayan Dhru Cross Lane, Bombay-3.
15. Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd.,  
Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta.
16. Maneklal & Sons,  
115-116 Narayana Dhru Street, Bombay-3.

17. Martin Burn Ltd.,  
12 Mission Row, Calcutta-1.
18. Voltas Ltd., Ballard Estate,  
Bombay-1.
19. Larson and Toubro Ltd.,  
P.O. Box No. 278, Bombay-1.
20. Khemka & Co., (Agencies) P. Ltd.,  
3 D Vulehan Insurance Building, Church Gate, Bombay-1.
21. Greeves Cotton & Co., Ltd.,  
124, Janpath, New Delhi.
22. H.S. Sobha Singh & Sons,  
Manu Mansion, Customs House Road, Bombay-1.
23. Harbanslal Malhotra & Sons, P. Ltd.,  
Delhi.
24. Bird & Co. (P) Ltd.,  
India Exchange Place, Calcutta-1.
25. Escorts Ltd., Pratap Buildings,  
Cannaught Circus, New Delhi-1.
26. Parry & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box No. 12,  
Madras-1.
27. Kirloskar Brothers Ltd.,  
Kirloskar Vadi, Distt. Sangli, India.
28. I.A.E.C. (Bombay) P. Ltd.,  
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay-1.
29. Killick, Nixon & Co., Ltd.,  
31, Murzban Road, P.O. Box No. 109, Fort, Bombay, 1.
30. B.K. Khanna and Co., (P) Ltd.,  
New Delhi.
31. Ashok Brothers,  
37, Panchkiun Road, New Delhi-1.
32. Hindustan Equipment Suppliers Ltd.,  
45-47 Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 1.
33. Mehta Nanavati & Co.,  
96, Narayan Dharu Street, Bombay-3.
34. Hasanbhoy Jetha, Oppo. Byculla Goods Depot,  
Parel Road, Bombay-27.
35. Machine Tool Traders, Moti Mahal,  
Dhanji Street, Agairy Cross Lane, Bombay-3.



## APPENDIX 8

### Schedule of Industries and Raw Material Goods exempted from payment of Sales Tax when purchased for consumption in manufacturing in Rajasthan

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Industry</i>	<i>Goods (Raw material etc.) exempted</i>
1	2	3
1.	Darri making industry.	Colours, dyes, cotton.
2.	Steel door, casement and cabinet making industry.	G. P. & M. S. sheets, round iron bars, non-ferrous metal, coal, mild steel, billets, furnace and fuel oil.
3.	Textile mill (spinning and weaving) and power looms.	Silk, artificial silk yarn, chemicals, steam coal, jute-goods, sizing materials, dyes paints and varnishes, shuttles, bobbins, reeds and healds, belting, diesel oil and crude oil, cotton ginned and unginned, cotton yarn.
4.	Chemical industry.	Sodium nitrate, sulphuric acid, steam coal, caustic soda, tamarined seeds, lime and crude oil.
5.	Hosiery.	Wool, woollen yarn, silken yarn, artsilk yarn, hosiery cloth, dyeing and bleaching chemicals, cotton including thread cotton and cotton yarn.
6.	Sugar factory.	Chemicals, jute goods, steam coal, crude oil and diesel oil.

1	2	3
7.	Oil milling industry.	Oil drums, empty tins, steam coal, crude oil, diesel oil and oil seeds.
8.	Leather industry.	Leather.
9.	Utensils manufacturing industry, metal rolling industry and non-ferrous metal industry.	Zinc sheets and circles, ingots, sheet, brass, copper, non-ferrous metal, aluminium sheets and circles, brass and copper scrap, steam coal, hard coke and crude oil.
10.	Glass industry.	Sand, soda-ash, chemicals, steam coal, furnace oil.
11.	Paint and varnish industry.	Ochres, turpentine, lac. resin, pigments, vegetable oils (including linseed, oil and boiled oil) and tin containers.
12.	Bone crushing industry.	Raw bones and bags.
13.	Soap industry.	Caustic soda, steam coal, soda silicate, soapstone, colour oils and soda ash.
14.	Cloth dyeing and printing industry.	Cloth, colours, bleaching materials, paints, varnishes and dyes.
15.	Cotton ginning and pressing industry.	Jute goods, patti crude oil, diesel oil, steam coal, hoops.
16.	Carpet and namda industry.	Woollen yarn and raw wool.
17.	Foundries and workshops.	Hard coke, coal, scrap, M.S. sheets, (covering black plain sheets and galvanised plain sheets), flat and round type of iron patties, pig iron.

1	2	3
18. Rolling and re-rolling industry.		Iron and steel scrap, flats, rails, hard coke, steam coal, crude oil, arsenic, amo-phosphorous, furnace oil.
19. Cement processing industries.		Cement, steel bars and steel wires.
20. Umbrella processing industries.		Cloth, ribs, handles and frames.
21. Trunk manufacturing industry.		Round bars, iron sheets, plain sheets.
22. Gur making industry.		Jute goods.
23. (a) Engineering industry. (Bucket manufacturing).		Round bars, iron bars, plain sheets, zinc and ears.
(b) Engineering industry.		Iron and steel billets, bars and rods, wires, tubes, sheets, plates and strips, rings, sleeves, nuts, locking plates, castings-machined or unmachined.
		Brass & Bronze—rods, tubes, stripes, sheets, rings, castings—machined or unmachined.
		Pig Iron, castings thereof—machined or unmachined.
		Plastic & moulding materials, foundry materials, coal & coke.
		Oils, fuel lubricants, cutting and coolant, grease and rust preventives.
		Lead, zinc and copper.

1	2	3
		Chemicals—(evco, acids, bone, charcoal, soda caustic and ash, shulpur, trichiore, athylene and other chemical compounds and chemical salts.)
		Welding, brazing, soldering materials and gases.
24. Furniture and motor-body manufacture.		Timber, iron sheets.
25. Gota industry.		Gold and silver thread, copper cotton and silk thread.
26. Wool industry.		Raw wool and yarn.
27. Cement industry.		Fuel, crude oil, gypsum, gunny-bags and lime stone.
28. Electric meter industry.		Meter components. metal-semies, paint and hardware.
29. Starch industry.		Steam coal and chemicals.
30. Type-foundry industry.		Lead.
31. Bidi industry.		Tobacco (zarda) and tandu leaves.
32. Ice factory.		1. Steam plant : steam coal. 2. Oil plant: high speed diesel oil and crude oil.
33. Mica and mineral ore industry.		Fuel oil and explosives.

(Contd.)

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1	2	3
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### COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

1. Handloom cloth, khadi and woollen industry.	Cotton, wool, silk, artsilk, woollen yarn, zari, dyes, chemicals, shuttles, bobbins, healds and reeds.
2. Tanning industry.	Chemicals and other tanning materials.
3. Metal utensil manufacturing industry.	Non-ferrous metal circles and sheets.
4. Gur industry.	Chemicals.
5. Lacquarware industry.	Wood.
6. Toys mfg. industry.	Rags, wire, paper and wood.
7. Hosiery industry.	Silk, art silk and woollen yarn.
8. Cloth dyeing and printing industry.	Cloth, colours, bleaching materials, chemicals, paints, varnishes and dyes.
9. Tapes, laces, ropes, niwar, namda making industry.	Silk yarn and dyes.
10. Palm-gur industry.	Chemicals.
11. Cap manufacturing.	Cloth, card-board and furs.
12. Readymade clothes.	Cloth.
13. Iron & steel fabricators.	Scrap.
14. Mfg. of ivory articles.	Ivory.
15. Brass engraving and brassware handicraft industry.	Brass sheets, scrap and enamel colours.
16. Mooda, chiks and khas industry.	Moonj, bamboo, ropes, twines, reeds and khas.
17. Iron tools and implements making industry.	Iron and steel, glazing materials.
18. Thread ball industry.	Cotton thread.
19. Manufacture of bangles.	Lac, topli (of coconut), celluloid or cataline tubes.

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## APPENDIX 9

### List of Items Reserved for Procurement Exclusively from Small Scale Units

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Brass Padlocks.  | 25. Woollen hosiery (against civil indents only).  |
| 2. G. I. Padlocks.  | 26. Keys, wooden.                                  |
| 3. Brass Dampers.   | 27. Stone Curry and stone curry roller.            |
| 4. Boxes made of metal.   | 28. Caps Cotton (against civil indents only).      |
| 5. Sign Board, painted.   | 29. Curtain mosquito (against civil indents only). |
| 6. Buttons, metal.  | 30. Tap cotton (against civil indents only).       |
| 7. Postal Seals.  | 31. Bandage cloth (against civil indents only).    |
| 8. All Badges, Cloth embroidered and metal (not for defence).     | 32. Garments (against civil indents only).         |
| 9. Belt Leather (apparel)   | 33. Stockinette (against civil indents only).      |
| 10. Cash Bags.  | 34. Rangs cotton (against civil indents only).     |
| 11. Dust Shield Leather.  | 35. Wicks cotton (against civil indents only).     |
| 12. Chappals and Sandals.   | 36. Blacksmith hearth.                             |
| 13. Leather Boxes (not army type)                                 | 37. Kodali.  |
| 14. Laces Leather.  | 38. Basket cane.                                   |
| 15. Leather Bags.   | 39. Lathies  |
| 16. Boots and shoes of types required by civil indentors only.    | 40. Caps woollen.                                  |
| 17. Glass Ampoules.   | 41. Belts Leather & Strips.                        |
| 18. Handles, wooden and bamboo.                                   | 42. Wheel Barrows.                                 |
| 19. Soap washing or laundry soap (against civilian indents only). | 43. Tarpaulins (against civil indents only).       |
| 20. Metal polish.   | 44. Brushes.                                       |
| 21. Scissors cutting (ordinary scissors).                         | 45. Brooms, and                                    |
| 22. Coir fibre and coir yarn.                                     | 46. Steel Trunks (against civil indents only).     |
| 23. Postal weighing scales.                                       |  |
| 24. Cotton hosiery (against civil indents only).                  |  |

## APPENDIX 10

**Illustrative list of items manufactured by small scale as well as large scale industries and successfully supplied by small scale industries.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Sanitary fittings.                            | 22. Oil lamps wick, and signal lamps.           |
| 2. Hospital instruments, tables stretchers, etc. | 23. Nuts and bolts.                             |
| 3. Wires and nails.                              | 24. Motors A. C. and single phase transformers. |
| 4. Extinguishers.                                | 25. Couplings.                                  |
| 5. Cotton wastes, white and coloured-            | 26. Commercial metric weights.                  |
| 6. Wagon covers, waterproof canvas.              | 27. Pharmaceuticals.                            |
| 7. Screws and rivets.                            | 28. Wheel barrows.                              |
| 8. Brushes.                                      | 29. Vegetable tanned hydraulic leather.         |
| 9. Cupboards (steel) and cabinets.               | 30. Pressure stoves.                            |
| 10. Packing cases and packing materials.         | 31. Electrical fittings.                        |
| 11. Paints and varnishes.                        | 32. Community receivers.                        |
| 12. Aluminium metal louvers.                     | 33. Diesel oil tank trailer.                    |
| 13. Tents and shouldaries.                       | 34. Lockers.                                    |
| 14. Stockinette.                                 | 35. R. C. Spun pipes.                           |
| 15. Combined oxidised brass tube bracket.        | 36. Handloom cotton sheets.                     |
| 16. Graphite.                                    | 37. Teak wood articles.                         |
| 17. Batteries.                                   | 38. Waterproof ground sheets.                   |
| 18. Platform weighing machines.                  | 39. Fire bricks.                                |
| 19. Boots ammunition.                            | 40. Brass hinges.                               |
| 20. Cane baskets.                                | 41. Disinfectants.                              |
| 21. Stirrup pumps.                               | 42. Humidity ovens, cupolas.                    |
|  | 43. Fans.                                       |
|  | 44. Adhesives.                                  |
|  | 45. Carts (for rubbish).                        |
|  | 46. Pick axe and dog spikes.                    |

## APPENDIX 11

### List of Members of Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Board

1. Dy. Minister for Industries.	Chairman
2. Secretary to the Government, Industries. Department.	Official- Member.
3. Dy. Secretary, Industries.	"
4. Dy. Secretary, Planning.	"
5. Development Commissioner.	"
6. Director of Industries and Supplies.	"
7. Director, Small Industries Service Institute.	"
8. Chief Engineer, Electricity Board.	"
9. Registrar, Co-operative Societies.	"
10. Additional Chief Engineer, P.W.D.	"
11. Director of Industrial Survey.	"
12. Chief Conservator of Forest, Jaipur.	"
13. Jt. Director, Small Scale Industries.	Member-Secretary.
14. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, M.P.	Non-Official Members.
15. Shri Anand Singh Kachhawa, M.L.A.	
16. All Presidents/Chairmen of District Industries Associations.	"
17. President/Chairman of Federation of Small Scale Industries Association.	"
18. Shri A. C. Mukerjee, A. Mukerjee & Co., Jaipur.	"
19. President Jaipur Industrial Estate Association.	"
20. Shri Pyare Singh, Metal Foundry, Udaipur.	"
21. Shri P. P. Singhal, Lake House, Udaipur.	"
22. Shri K. M. Mehta, Hydor (India), Kota.	"
23. Shri Panchulal Agrawal.	"
24. Shri Tulsidas, Mundra Metal Works.	"
25. Shri C.M. Surana, Surana Plastics.	"



- |      |   |                      |
|------|---|----------------------|
| - C. | Shri I.C. Ghosal, Care Rajputana Metal Works, Jodhpur.                          | Non-Official Members |
| 27.  | Shri Abhai Kumar Jain, Rajasthan Metal Rolling Mills, Industrial Area, Jodhpur. | "                    |
| 28.  | Shri K.L. Jain, Indian Woollen Carpet Factory, Dariba Pan, Jaipur.              | "                    |
| 29.  | Secretary, Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce & Industry.                            | "                    |
| 30.  | Managing Director, Rajasthan Finance Corporation.                               | "                    |
| 31.  | Agent, State Bank of India.   | "                    |
| 32.  | General Manager, Rajasthan Small Scale Industries Corporation.                  | "                    |

## APPENDIX 12

### List of the members of the Rajasthan Handloom Board

1. Minister/Dy. Minister for Industries and Supplies.	Chairman.
2. A member of the Rajasthan Legislature Assembly.	Vice-Chairman
3. Secretary, Industries Department	Official Member.
4. Dy. Secretary, Finance Department (I)	"
5. Director of Industries & Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.	"
6. Jt. Development Commissioner.	"
7. Registrar, Co-operative Societies,	"
8. Representative of the Apex Weavers Cooperative Society.	Non-Official Member.
9. Shri Ram Chandra, Secretary, Jaipur Zila Bunkar Sahkari Sangh.	"
10. Shri Gauri Shanker Singh Chandel, a (Weaver) Amarsar.	"
11. Shri Dal Chand Weaver, Udaipur.	"
12. Master Kishoreji, Weaver, Jodhpur.	"
13. Shri Mool Chand Chaudhary, Kishangarh.	"
14. Shri Abdulla, Chairman, Cooperative Society Union, 1363, Kaithun.	"
15. Shri Ram Kalyan Malviya, C/o M/s Malviya Brothers, Rampura Bazar, Kota.	"
16. Jt. Director (Handloom)	Secretary

## APPENDIX 13

### List of members of Rajasthan Handicraft Board

1. Minister/Dy. Minister for Industries	Chairman
2. Secretary for Industries.	Official Member
3. Dy. Secretary for Industries.	"
4. Director of Industries & Supplies.	"
5. Registrar, Cooperative Societies.	"
6. Principal, Crafts Training Institute, Jaipur	"
7. Shri Ahsan Illahi, C/o M/s P.M. Allah Bux & Sons, Mirza Ismail Road Jaipur.	Non-Official Member
8. President/Chairman from Ivory Mfg. Association, Pali.	"
9. President/Chairman from Ivory Mfg. Association, Jaipur.	"
10. Nominee from Murti Kalakar Sangh, Jaipur.	"
11. Shri Raj Roop Tak, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.	"
12. Md. Yamin, Secy., Shoe Makers Cooperative Society, Jaipur.	"
13. Shri H. N. Rathie C/o D. R. Cottage In- dustries, Kishanpole Bazar, Jaipur.	"
14. Shri Mohd. Usman, Prop. Fazal Boot House, Girdi Kot, Jodhpur.	"
15. Shri Anoopraj Lalwani C/o M/s Sireymal Dhingarmal, Sarafa Bazar, Jodhpur.	"
16. Shri Kapil Bhai Shah C/o Indian Woollen Carpet Factory, Dariba Pan, Jaipur. (Representative Carpet Factories)	"
17. Representative of the All India Handicrafts Board.	"
18. Jt. Director of Industries (Handicrafts-Handloom)	Secretary
19. Asstt. Director of Industries & Supplies, (Marketing and Exhibitions), Jaipur.	Jt. Secretary.

## APPENDIX 14

### List of members of the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board

1. Shri Hari Bhau Upadhyay.	Chairman.
2. Shri B. S. Deshpande.	Vice-Chairman
3. Shri Gokul Bhai Bhatt.	Member
4. Shri Omdutt Shastri.	"
5. Shri Bhogilal Pandya.	"
6. Shri Rameshwar Agrawal.	"
7. Shri Jawaharlal Jain.	"
8. Shri Balkrishna Garg.	"
9. Shri Ramchandra.	"
10. Shri Hari Deo Joshi.	"
11. Shri Lala Kashiram.	"
12. Shri Chiranjilal Agrawal.	Secretary

51. Dhanbad : National Fuel Research Institute.
52. Digwadih (Manbhum : Fuel Research Institute.  
Dist., Bihar)
53. Durgapur : Central Mechanical Research Institute.
54. Guntur : Tobacco Research Station.
55. Hoogly : Jute Agriculture Research Institute.
56. Hyderabad : Central Laboratory of Scientific and  
Industrial Research
57. Jalgaon (Bihar) : Central Fuel Research Institute.
58. Jammu Tawi : Drug Research Laboratory.  
(Jammu & Kashmir  
State)
59. Jamshedpur : National Metallurgical Laboratory.
90. Kanpur : Harcourt Butler Technological Institute.
61. Kanpur : Indian Institute of Sugar Technology.
62. Karaikudi (Madras) : Electro-Chemical Industries Research  
Laboratories.
63. Kasauli : Central Research Institute.
64. Kayankulam (Ker : Central Coconut Research Station.  
rala)
65. Kollegal : Sericultural Institute.
66. Kulu (Punjab) : Central Vegetable Breeding Station.
67. Lucknow : Central Drug Research Institute (at  
Chatter Manzil Palace).
68. Madras : Leather Research Institute (at Guindy,  
Saidapet.)
69. Madras : King Institute, Guindy.
70. Mysore : Central Food Technological Research  
Institute (Cheluvamba Mansion)
71. Nagina (Distt. : Paddy Research Station.  
Bijnore, U.P.)
72. Nagpur : Central Public Health Research  
Institute.
73. Pilani : Central Electronics Research Institute.
74. Poona : Hydraulic Research Laboratories.
75. Poona : Sugarcane Research Station.
76. Poona : Power Commission Research Station  
(for improving river navigation, also  
called the Central Water-Power Irriga-  
tion and Navigation Research  
Station).

- 77. Poona : National Chemical Laboratory.
- 78. Poona : Central Military Pathological Laboratory.
- 79. Pusa (Bihar) : Sugarcane Research Institute.
- 80. Rajahmundry : Central Tobacco Research Station.
- 81. Ranchi (at Namkum): Lac Research Institute.
- 82. Roorkee : Building Research Institute.
- 83. Shahjahanpur (U.P.): Sugarcane Research Station.
- 84. Trivandrum : Central Research Institute.
- 85. Trombay (near : Atomic Energy Establishment and Oil  
Bombay) Refineries.

## APPENDIX 16

### List of Industrial Raw Materials in Short Supply in the Market

#### 1. Engineering Industry.

- (a) Steel of different categories as plates, sheets, strips, cold rolled rods, wire, tinplates, sheets (galvanised plain as well as corrugated)
- (b) Stainless steel sheets, rods, plates for utensils, surgical instruments, chemical apparatus, laboratory equipments etc.
- (c) Tool and alloy steel including spring steel.
- (d) Pig iron of various grades.
- (e) Coal and coke.
- (f) Non-ferrous metals.
  - (i) Copper, zinc, tin and lead as virgin metal and the alloys like brass, bell metal etc.
  - (ii) Electrolytic copper to be used for electric conductors by the drawing process.
  - (iii) Aluminium rods for electrical conductors.
  - (iv) Special raw materials such as tubes, pipes, strips, rods etc.

#### 2. Chemical Industries.

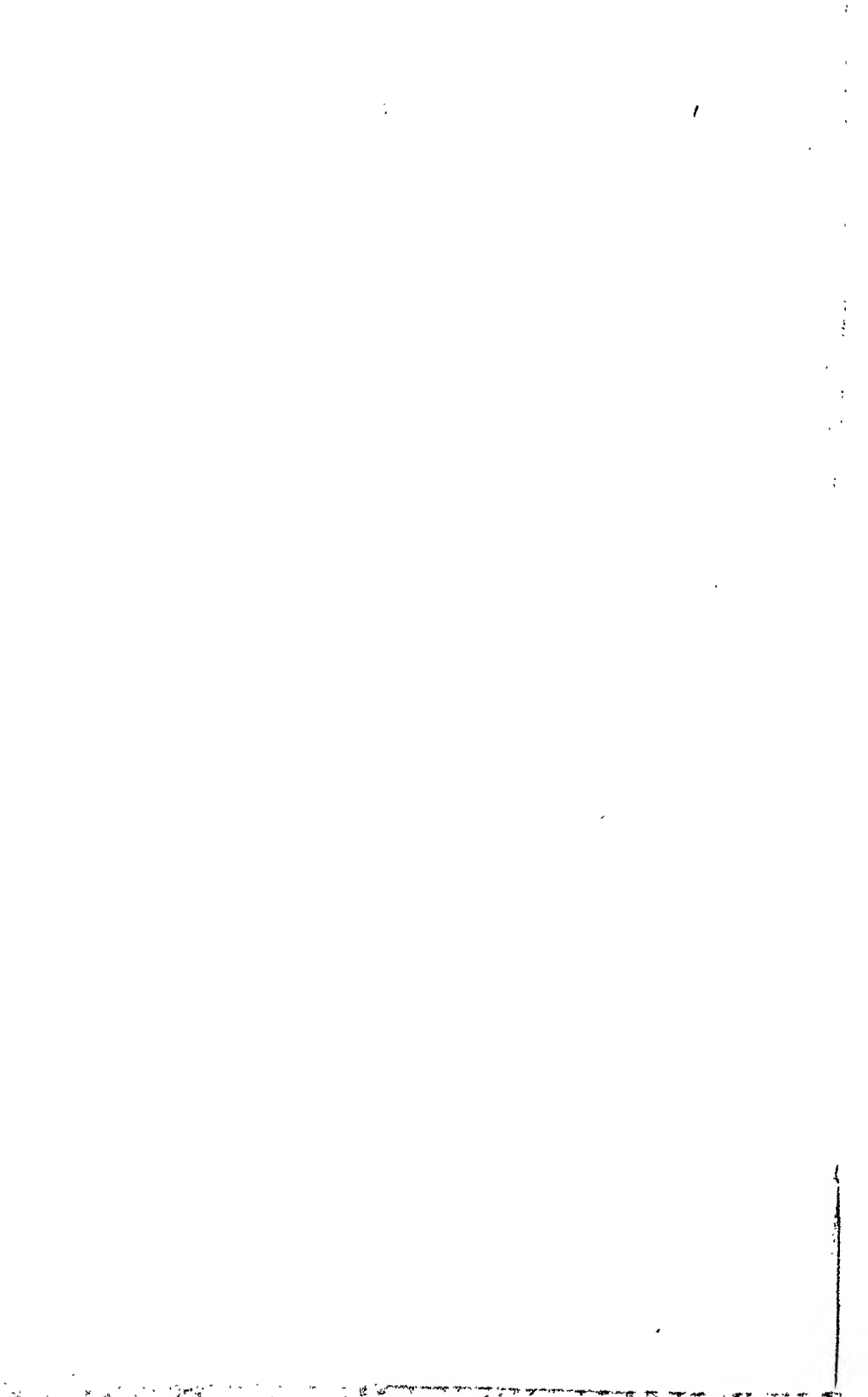
- (a) Caustic soda and potash particularly as flakes required for the manufacture of fine chemicals and dye stuffs.
- (b) Soda ash (heavy) for manufacture of glass.
- (c) Inorganic chemicals such as Chilean saltpetre, alumina hydrate, potassium salts, mercury and nickel salt required for the manufacture of various chemicals such as nitric acid, alum etc.
- (d) Raw materials for plastic moulding industry such as :—
  - (i) Phenol formaldehyde, moulding powders specially of the electrical grade.
  - (ii) Polystyrene.
  - (iii) Polyethylene.
  - (iv) Polymethyl methacrylate.
  - (v) Cellulose acetate.
  - (vi) Cellulose aceto-butyrate.
  - (vii) Poly vinyl chloride (P.V.C.)

- (e) Intermediates for dye stuff industry and other organic chemical industry.
- (f) Nickel anodes for electroplating and nickel for manufacture of electroplating salts.
- (g) Lead for manufacture of lead oxide.
- (h) Coconut oil, palm oil, mutton tallow and alkyl aryl sulphates for soap and detergent manufacture.
- (i) Basic raw materials for formulation of insecticides such as D.D.T., B.H.C. etc.

### 3. Sports Goods Industry.

- (i) Mulberry willow wood for rackets etc.
- (ii) Good quality leather for footballs, volley balls.
- (iii) Quality wood for rackets, guts for tennis and badminton rackets.





# Annexures



## ANNEXURE 1

### लघु उद्योगों एवं कुटीर उद्योगों के रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए

#### आवेदन-पत्र

रजिस्ट्रेशन संख्या.....

१. उद्योग का नाम तथा पूरा पता
२. (अ) टेलीफोन नम्बर  
(ब) तार का पता
३. प्रबन्धक का नाम (यदि हो तो)
४. संचालक का नाम/मालिक का नाम
५. पूर्ण धनराशि जो इस उद्योग में लगी हो या प्रस्तावित हो
६. प्रकार—प्रोप्राइटरी/सहकारी संस्था, लिमिटेड कम्पनी/  
भागीदारी
७. उत्पादित वस्तुएँ/सहयोगी उत्पादन
८. उद्योग के प्रारम्भ होने की तिथि
९. मशीनें जो काम में आती हैं :—  
(क) मशीनें जो काम में आती हैं उनकी संख्या तथा प्रकार  
(ख) कितनी हॉर्स पावर काम में आती है अथवा आवश्यक है ?  
(ग) प्रति माह कितनी बिजुल खर्च होती है अथवा कितना कोयला तथा तेल खर्च होता है अथवा होगा ?
१०. कच्चा माल :—  
(क) कच्चे माल का प्रकार  
(ख) कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने के साधन  
(ग) प्रमुख कच्चे माल की संख्या तथा तीनों जो एक वर्ग में काम आ सकें
११. कितना माल प्रति वर्ष तैयार होता है—  
किसम माल संख्या या वजन

१२. मजदूर जो कार्य कर रहे हैं अथवा लगाये जाने वाले हैं—  
 प्रतिदिन औसतन संख्या प्रतिदिन औसतन वेतन  
 (क) पुरुष  
 (ख) स्त्रियां  
 (ग) बच्चे
१३. वारह मासी अथवा मौसमी उद्योग—  
 यदि मौसमी हो तो उसके चलाने का समय माह से माह तक
१४. माल बेचने का तरीका  
 (क) माल स्वयं द्वारा बेचा जाना, एजेंट द्वारा बेचा जाना  
 अथवा सहकारी संस्था द्वारा बेचा जाना  
 (ख) देश व विदेशों के स्थानों के नाम जहाँ यह माल विकता है  
 अथवा विक सकता है
१५. सरकारी सहायता—  
 (अ) क्या सरकार से सहायता ली गई है ? यदि हाँ तो  
 कितनी ?  
 (ब) सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता चाहिये ?
१६. विशेषता (यदि कोई हो)  
 दिनांक
१७. अन्य विवरण (यदि कोई हो)

प्रार्थी के हस्ताक्षर

उद्योग व वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा भरे जाने के लिये

१. पञ्जीयन संख्या
२. रजिस्टर पृष्ठ संख्या
३. उद्योग का प्रकार—लघु अथवा कुटीर उद्योग

उप संचालक,

उद्योग व वाणिज्य विभाग, अंक-संकलन शाखा,

राजस्थान, जयपुर ।

## ANNEXURE 2

### **Application for Permission to Construct, Extend or Take into use any Building as a Factory.**

*(Under Rajasthan Factories Rules 1951)*

1. Applicant's name.  
Applicant's calling.  
Applicant's address.
2. Full name and postal address of the factory.
3. Situation of the factory.  
Province  
District.  
Town or village.  
Nearest Police Station.  
Nearest Railway Station or  
Steamer Ghat.
4. Particulars of the plant to be installed.

Date

Signatures of the Applicant

### ANNEXTURE 3

#### Application for Registration and Grant or Renewal of Licence

*(Under Rajasthan Factories Rules 1951)*

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1. Name of the occupier of the Factory.
2. Full postal address.
3. Maximum No. of persons proposed to be employed on any one day during the year.
4. Maximum amount of power (H P.) proposed to be installed
5. In the case of a factory constructed date of the extension after the commencement of the Act.
  - (a) Reference No. and date of approval of the plans by the State Govt. Chief Inspector.
  - (b) Reference No. and date of approval of the arrangements, if any, made for the disposal of trade waste and effluent and the name of the authority granting such approval.
6. Amount of fee Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ (Rupees \_\_\_\_\_) paid in the \_\_\_\_\_ Treasury on \_\_\_\_\_ vide Challan No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_ (enclosed).

Date

Signature of the occupier.

# ANNEXTURE 4

## Form of Application for Licence to Manufacture Articles liable to Central Duty of Excise

Space for Central Excise Stamp

Range

Circle

Date of punching

Initials of Officer

(Rule 176)

[Delete the letters and words not applicable]

To

.....of Central Excise,  
Sir,

I/We.....son(s) of.....  
residing at.....taluk.....district.....

..... request that I/We may be granted a licence to manufacture  
the accompanying

during  
may be renewed for the year ending the 31st December 19 ..

2. I/We hereby declare particulars (in the Schedule overleaf)  
of the premises where I/we carry on business for the manufacture of  
such goods.

3. I/We agree to abide by the provisions of Central Excise  
Rules, 1944, and any orders issued thereunder and the terms and  
conditions of the licence which may be granted/renewed.

4. I/We have affixed a Central Excise Revenue Stamp on  
payment of the licence fee of.....rupees.

\*The Licensing Authority.



5. I/We hereby declare that no excise licence previously held by me/us has been revoked or suspended or has failed to be renewed owing to a breach of the Act and/or Rules governing the grant of such licence.

6. I/We declare that to the best of my/our knowledge and belief the information furnished herein is true and complete.

Place

Date

Signature(s) of the applicant(s)

### SCHEDULE

1. Village or town

2. District

3. Brief description (with boundaries) of the premises intended to be used as factory.

4. Description of each main division or sub-division of the factory.

5. Store room or other place of storage.

6. Quantity of excisable goods which the factory is capable of producing.

Distinguishing letter or number or letter and number of each	Detailed description of each	Purpose of each

	Quantity.	Duty involve l.
7. Excisable goods cleared by the manufacturer during the twelve months ending the 30th September immediately preceding the year for which the licence is to be granted:		
(i) on payment of duty .		
(ii) without payment of duty . . . . .		
TOTAL .		
8. Quantity of excisable goods which the applicant expects to manufacture during the period of the licence applied for.		
9. Variety of excisable goods to be manufactured.		
10. Quantity of each variety manufactured in the premises during the previous year.		
11. Estimated quantity of each variety of excisable goods to be manufactured in the premises during the period of the licence applied for.		
12. Particulars of each kind of raw material to be used in such manufacture.		

**Note.**—An applicant for a licence to manufacture matches should state whether he wishes also to manufacture splints, veneers and composition for match heads and, if so, whether such splints and veneers and composition for match heads are solely for use in his own factory or whether any portion is to be sold to other licensed manufacturers.

## ANNEXURE 5

### Form of Application for Loan to Individuals or Registered Bodies

To,

The Director of Industries & Supplies,  
Rajasthan. Jaipur.

The District Industries Officer, \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir,

I/We \_\_\_\_\_ beg to apply for a loan of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ only for the development of \_\_\_\_\_ (name of industry) under Rajasthan State Aid to Cottage & Small Scale Industries Rules, 1959 for advance of loans for developing Cottage & Small Scale Industries. The required particulars are given below:—

1. Name of the applicant with father's name.
  - (i) Name and nature of the applicant's concern along with principal place of business and location.
  - (a) Name of Village.
  - (b) Name of Tehsil.
  - (c) Name of N.E.S./C.D./P.P./P.I. Block.
  - (d) Name of District.
- (ii) Whether Sole Proprietorship/  
Joint Hindu Family/Partnership/Company.
2. Name and Nature of Industry.
3. When was it started.
4. Motive Power used—Electricity/  
Steam / Diesel / Gas / Water /  
Manual.
5. Existing annual manufacturing capacity with value under each item of manufacture.
6. Average number of workers employed per month.
  1. Skilled.
  2. Unskilled.

7. For how long applicant has been in line of manufacture.
  - (1) Technical qualifications,
  - (2) Practical experience.
8. Plant, Machinery and Tools in use may be given.

S. No.	Description	Make	Date of purchase	Depreciated cost	Net value
--------	-------------	------	------------------	------------------	-----------

9. Raw material used
  - (a) Their source
  - (b) Average yearly quantity and value of the material used.
10. Market for finished products (Whether locally or outside).
11. Total proposed investment.
  - (i) Amount of loan required.
  - (ii) Amount invested or to be invested by the applicant/s) from his or their resources.
12. Current borrowings.
  - (i) From any of the Government department.
  - (ii) From any of the State Boards.
  - (iii) From State Finance or any other Corporation or Rehabilitation Department of State/Government of India.
  - (iv) From Banks or other money lenders.
  - (v) Details of mortgages, and other charges, if any on present and future assets of the applicant.

13. Purposes for which loan is required with detailed scheme thereof.

- (a) For purchase of land.
- (b) For construction of building, godown etc.
- (c) For purchase of machinery, plant etc. (quotations from three firms of standing be given and also description and make thereof).
- (d) For purchase of raw materials.
- (e) For other incidentals not included above.

14. Nature of security offered.

- (i) In case of property the particulars of property or properties proposed as security against the loan asked for (Please give name of the owner, area, boundaries, market value and plan of the property).
- (ii) In case of personal surety the name and full address of the surety as also the description of property owned by him with the market value.

15. Attested/Certified copies of the

- (i) Balance Sheet.
- (ii) Profit and Loss Statement for the last three years.

16. Likely increase in production in respect of each item of manufacture as a result of grant of loan.

17. Likely increase in employment.

18. The difficulties, if any, experienced by the applicant in making the industry a success

(Contd.)

## AFFIDAVIT

I/We agree to accept the loan under the terms and conditions governing the grant of loan under the Rajasthan State Aid to Small Scale and Cottage Industries Rules, 1950 for advance of loans for developing Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

I/We solemnly declare that the statements made and particulars given above are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief and that there are no encumbrances other than those mentioned above on the land/building/machinery offered as security for loan applied for which shall not be transferred by way of sales, gift, exchange, mortgage or otherwise till complete repayment of the loan.

*Signature (s) of the  
applicant (s)*

*Signature of the Surety/Sureties*

I have examined the case of the above applicant and find that the industry viz \_\_\_\_\_ has good scope of development in this area. I recommend that a loan of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ for the following purposes will help the applicant in developing the Industry and may be granted.

- |                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| (a) For machinery         | Rs. |
| (b) For raw material      | Rs. |
| (c) For other incidentals | Rs. |

I have satisfied myself that the applicant has the necessary technical know how/the necessary experience for running the Industry for which loan is recommended.\*

\*Special technical or other experience of the applicant may be stated.

The Tehsildar \_\_\_\_\_ has verified that the movable property/immovable property offered by the applicant as security is estimated at Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ and is free from encumbrances/is encumbered to the extent of \_\_\_\_\_. A true copy of the Tehsildar's verification of property is enclosed.

*Signature of A. D. J. D. I. O.*

The case has been examined and it is recommended that a loan of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ may be sanctioned by the Loan Committee.

*Director of Industries & S. I. I. O.  
Rajasthan, Jaipur.*

## ANNEXURE 3

### Form of Application for Working Capital to Industrial Cooperative Societies

1. Name and address of the Society with Tehsil and District.
2. Whether N.E.S./C.D./P.I. Blocks.
3. Number and date of registration.
4. Membership.
  - (a) (i) At the time of registration.
  - (ii) At the time of submitting loan application.
  - (b) No. of backward class members, if any.
  - (c) (i) No. of artisan members.
  - (ii) Since how long they are engaged in this industry. Also state the experience if they have any.
  - (iii) Number of sympathisers or other members, if any.
5. Name of the Industry/Industries conducted by the Society.
6. Name of Industry for which loan is applied for.
7. No. of members who can follow this industry and number of members to be engaged with the help of financial assistance applied for.
8. Details regarding tools and equipments available with the members individually for carrying on the industry or with the society.
9. Where does the society propose to work ?

10. Is the industry or business already started by the Society, if so, give the date of starting the industry/business and state how the Society is functioning and/or proposes to function i.e. whether it proposes to work purely as a producer Society or whether proposes to grant loan to its members in cash or in kind and if so on what ?
11. Total turn over till the date of application.
12. Total requirements of the Society.
  - (a) Tools & Equipments.
  - (b) Raw Materials.
  - (c) Working Capital.
  - (d) Building and Godowns, etc.
  - (e) Other purposes.
13. Amount of loan applied for.
  - (a) Names, specifications, approximate cost of tools, implements and machinery required. (In case quotations have been invited copies of the same may be attached).
  - (b) The quantity and value of raw material.
  - (c) Working capital (Give break up and full details).
  - (d) Construction of godowns, building etc. (Give full details).
14. (a) Sources of raw materials (Whether local, provincial or purchased from outside. Please state names and places).
- (b) Market for finished goods.



15. Approximate cost of production and estimated profits per unit, per dozen, kilogram etc. (Please give the current market price as on the date of application).
16. Capital already invested in the industry for which financial assistance is applied.
  - (a) Fixed capital for investment in building plants and machinery.
  - (b) Working capital for the purchase of raw materials, payment of wages etc.
  - (c) Annual turnover of the existing business.
17. Loans outstanding with members on the date of Audit. Has any amount from this loan become over due ?
18. Please enclose the balance sheet of the Society as on last audit or 30th June preceding, whichever is later and a trial balance as on the date of application giving the following information
  - (a) Share capital.
  - (b) Reserve fund.
  - (c) Building fund.
  - (d) Deposits from members.
  - (e) Profit, if any.
  - (f) Accumulated loss.
  - (g) Current loss.
19. Assistance already received from

Loan, Subsidy  
or Grant

Total

- (i) Industries Department.
- (ii) Rajasthan Khadi Board.
- (iii) Block Authorities.

- (iv) Central Co-op. Bank.
- (v) Any other source.
- 20. Is there any paid Manager or Secretary of the Society and if so state his experience ?
- 21. (a) Date of last audit classification.
- (b) Date upto which the account of the Society have been audited.
- (c) If the Society is placed in 'C' or 'B' class, indicate the reasons for the same and state the affairs of the Society.
- (d) Has there been any misappropriation in the Society and if so give the name of persons responsible for the same and the steps taken for recovery of misappropriated amount ?
- 22. Please enclose a copy of the managing committee's resolution authorising the Chairman and Managing Committee members to apply for them and obtaining the amount of loan and/or subsidy for capital etc.
- 23. Any other information.

*Attestation by the Inspector  
Co-operative Societies.*

*Signature of the member of  
Managing Committee.*

*Signature of the Chairman  
of the Society.*

*Signature of the Secretary  
of the Society.*

---

*(Contd.)*

I have examined the case of the above Society and find that the Society viz.....has good scope of development in this area. I recommend that a loan of Rs..... for the following purposes will help the applicant in developing the industry and may be granted.

(a) for machinery. Rs.

(b) for raw materials. Rs.

(c) for other incidentals. Rs.

I have satisfied myself that the members of the Society have the necessary technical \*knowhow/the necessary experience for running the industry for which loan is recommended. The M.C.L. of the Society is Rs.....

*Assistant Registrar,  
Co-operative Societies.*

The case has been examined and it is recommended that a loan of Rs.....may be sanctioned by the Loan Committee.

The Tehsildar.....has verified that the movable property/immovable property offered by the applicant is estimated at Rs.....and is free from incumbrances is encumbered to the extent of.....A true copy of the Tehsildar's verification of property is enclosed.

*District Industries Officer,*

*District.....*

The case has been examined and it is recommended that a loan of Rs.....may be sanctioned.

*Director of Industries and Supplies,  
Rajasthan, Jaipur.*

\*Special technical or other experience of the applicant may be stated.

## ANNEXURE 7

### Form of Verification by the Tehsildars

Shri.....has been  
carrying on.....Industry at  
.....Tehsil.....District.....  
He has applied for a loan of Rs.....and offered  
house No.....situated at.....Mohalla.....  
.....with area of.....square feet and  
boundries :—

North.....

South.....

East.....

West.....

The property is owned by the applicant himself.....  
.....who has given an affidavit before the court to  
mortgage his property (affidavit enclosed). I have seen the patta of  
the property and on the evidence recorded by me the value of the  
property is estimated at Rs.....and it is free from  
encumbrances/ it is encumbered to Rs.....The property  
will remain free from encumbrances for being mortgaged against the  
loan applied for by the applicant till it is sanctioned and disbursed to  
him (as per affidavit given by the applicant enclosed).

Signature of Tehsildar.

Dated..... {Tehsil.....District.....

## ANNEXURE 8

### Form of Utilisation Report to be submitted by loanees

1. Name and address of the Loanee.
2. Amount of loan sanctioned.
3. Date of payment.
4. How utilised :

<i>In construction of factory building</i>		<i>In purchase of machines</i>		<i>In purchase of Raw materials</i>	
Particulars	Amt.	Particulars	Amt.	Particulars	Amt.

5. How the balance if any is proposed to be utilised.
6. The time within which it is proposed to be utilised.
7. Nature of the products.
8. No. of employees working.
9. General working of the concern.

Date

Signature

## ANNEXURE 9

### **Proforma for Monthly/Quarterly Progress Report**

*(to be submitted by loanees)*

1. Name and address of the party  
(also give names of the partners  
in case of partnership concern  
and Regd. No. of the firm)
2. Nature of Industry carried on
3. Amount of loan sanctioned.
4. Date of receipt of the loan
5. Total investment.

Before the receipt of the loan.	In the past month.	During the month.
---------------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------
6. No. of persons employed.
7. Wages paid to them.
8. Quantity with value of goods  
sold.
9. Quantity of value of goods  
stock at the close of the month
10. Quantity with value of goods  
produced.
11. Value of orders in hand for  
execution at the end of the  
month,
12. General Remarks.

Signature.

Dated.....

Status.

## ANNEXURE 10

### Form of Application for Loan to Small Scale Industries under the Liberalised Scheme of the State Bank of India

*(Note—Published or pro-forma balance sheets to be furnished)*

**1. Borrower :**

(a) Name.....

(b) Constitution.....

**2. Address :**

(a) Office.....

(b) Factory.....

---

**3. History :**

(a) Date factory was started.

(b) Initial investment and its source.

**4. Fixed Capital :**

(a) Land and Buildings :

Are these mortgaged and if so to whom and for what amount.

(b) Machinery and Equipment :

(i) Is there any charge and if so to whom and for what amount.

(ii) Is the present stock sufficient. Indicate additions or replacements required.

**5. Working Capital :**

Analysis :

(a) Stocks and Stores.

(b) Cash in hand and with Banks.

(c) Book debts and advances due.

**6. Sources of Capital :**

(a) Fixed :

(i) Own.

(ii) Borrowed.

---

(b) Working :

(i) Own.

(ii) Borrowed.

**7. Borrowings :**

(a) Amount.

(b) From whom borrowed.

(c) Security furnished.

(d) Rate of interest.

**8. Other Liabilities :**

(i) Contingent (including guarantees given).

(ii) Tax.

(iii) For expenses and goods purchased.

**9. Profit or loss in the past 5 years: (so far as available).**

**10. (a) Details of raw materials :**

(b) Sources of supply.

(c) Whether seasonal or otherwise.

(d) Value of raw material required for a month.

**11. (a) Types of articles produced :**

(b) How cost of their production compares with other similar goods.

(c) Annual production.

(d) Annual sales.

**12. Whether factory is working to full capacity :**

**13. Whether electrical energy is used :**

**14. Staff employed : (including owner)**

(i) Skilled.

(ii) Unskilled.



**15. Marketing :**

- (a) Whether done through Agents or directly.
- (b) Whether Government Orders are executed.
- (c) Whether sold outside the District.

**16. Any Expansion Programme :**

- (a) to increase production ?
- (b) to introduce additional lines?

**17. Purpose of the advance :****18. Amount of loan required, against :**

- (a) Readily marketable assets, raw materials and finished products.
- (b) Fixed assets.

**19. Security proposed for (a)  
for (b)****20. Storage arrangements :**

- (i) In a godown under lock and key.
- (ii) Factory type arrangement—  
Can goods to be pledged be segregated so as to be readily ascertainable.
- (iii) Any other arrangement.

**21. How repayments are proposed :****22. Period for which loan is required— whether for :**

- (a) Short term.
- (b) Medium term.
- (c) Long term.

**23. General :**

## ANNEXURE 11

### Application Form for Obtaining Machines under Hire-Purchase Scheme of

### THE NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

*(A Government of India Concern)*

NEW DELHI

Details of Postal Order
No. _____
Dated _____
P.O. of _____
Issue _____

Application will be submitted in triplicate through the Director of Industries. Fourth copy may be sent direct to this office and fifth retained by the applicant.
--

No.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

To  
The Manager  
The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.  
Rani Jhansi Road  
NEW DELHI

THROUGH

The Director of Industries.....

Sir,

I/We desire to avail of your Hire-Purchase Scheme to procure machinery for my/our existing/proposed industrial undertaking, the particulars of which are hereinafter detailed.

ALL ENTRIES TO BE MADE IN BLOCK LETTERS
---

#### 1. Details of Applicant

(a) Name of the firm/company/ Co-operative Society for which machinery is applied for
---

- (b) Address (Factory)  
*(Please mention name of State also)*  
 Address (Office)  
*(Please underline the address at which correspondence is to be addressed)*
- (c) Date of establishment
- (d) Nature of the concern ; Public or Private Ltd. ; Partnership ; Proprietary or Co-operative
- (e) Names of Directors, Partners, Proprietor or Karta.
- (f) Name, designation and address of the person/persons having legal title to sign on behalf of the applicant
- (g) Furnish documentary evidence of  
 (f) above
- (1) In case of Partnership, a copy of Partnership Deed
  - (2) In case of Limited Companies :
    - (i) Copy of Certificate of Incorporation  
*(applicable to new concern only)*
    - (ii) Copies of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association
    - (iii) Certificate of Commencement (in case of Public Limited Company only)  
*(applicable to new concern only)*
    - (iv) Copy of Resolution of Board of Directors authorising the applicant to enter into contract and sign on behalf of the Company
    - (v) List of Directors
    - (vi) Latest certified Balance Sheet  
*(In case of existing concern)*
- h) If the applicant is an Industrial Co-operative, please state :
- (i) No. and date of registration
  - (ii) Address of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under whose seal the registration was allowed.

<b>2. Particulars of Applicant concern</b> <i>(See Note below before filling)</i>	<b>"A"</b> Existing concern	<b>"B"</b> Proposed concern or in case of existing concern (proposed addition)	<b>"C"</b> Verification by Director of Industries
<p><b>(a) Capital Investment</b>            (Affidavit as per draft attached should be furnished, without which the application will not be entertained)</p> <p><b>(i) blocked :</b></p> <p>    (a) machinery and equipment</p> <p>    (b) land &amp; building:</p> <p>        Total :</p> <p><b>(ii) Working</b></p> <p>        Grand Total :</p> <p><b>(b) Particulars of power proposed to be used</b> (Diesel/Steam/Electricity). If Electricity state voltage, cycle phase or D.C.  <i>(Submit true copy of letter/permit from Electricity Deptt).</i></p> <p><b>(c) Factory accommodation owned/rented :</b></p> <p>    (i) If owned, state area (in sq. ft.) covered uncovered</p> <p>    (ii) if rented, enclose last month's rent receipt</p>			

(d) Is Factory profit earning ? (Attach latest balance sheet applicable to existing concern only)			
(e) Name and address of your bankers (if any)			
(f) Product/Products of Manufacture :			
1. Description			
2. Quantity (Annual)			
3. Value                    ,,			
(g) How will the products save foreign exchange (in case machinery applied for exceeds Rs. 2.5 lakhs)			

*Notes.*—(1) Existing concern will complete both Columns "A" & "B" above and while completing column "B", only estimated increase due to installation of the machines applied for is to be mentioned. In case of existing concerns, please state clearly whether the machines applied for in the application are required for expansion of the existing activities or for any new line of production. If for new line, please describe the new line against item (f) in column B.

(2) New concerns will complete only column "B"

**3. Raw Materials (Annual requirements with specifications and cost)**

(i) Indigenous

(ii) Imported.

Have you applied earlier to N. S. I. C. for Hire-Purchase of machinery ?

(i) If your application was rejected, please state reasons

(ii) If accepted, please give the following information :

Appln. Ref. Number	Name & No. of Machines	Approximate Value	Delivered or not

**5. Brief Description of Machines Already Installed on your own.**

Sl. No.	Description of Machine	Unit	Value	Date installed

(For additional space attach separate sheet)

6. Exact location where machines applied for will be installed.

(Give full address)

7. Do the machines applied for constitute a complete plant or can they be used independently ?

8. Any additional information.

9. Details of machine(s) now applied for.

Sl. No.	Description of machines with full specifications (Maker's Model No. if available)	No. of units required	Estimated price (Landed cost in case of imported m/cs and F.O.R. cost in case of indigenous m/cs)	Name and address of proposed suppliers

10. Nearest Railway Station to which machines are to be booked.

## DECLARATION

I/We.....hereby declare as follows :—

1. That I/We have not so far made any application nor shall make one to any State Government for loan against which the machine/(s) applied for is/will be offered as security.

2. That I/We shall make/my/our own arrangements for raw materials, premises, power and municipal license and any other arrangements necessary for running my/our industrial unit and non-availability thereof shall not even be cited as a ground for non-payment of instalment/(s) of the hire-rent in respect of the machine/(s) supplied to me/us under this hire-purchase scheme.

3. That I/We am/are quite regular in payment of instalment/(s) of hire-rent to the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.....for the machine/(s) already supplied to me/us under this hire-purchase scheme and there are at present no arrears due from me/us. (Applicable to the person who is already a hirer under the hire-purchase scheme).

4. That the prevalent terms and conditions governing the supply of machinery under this hire-purchase scheme have been carefully read and understood by me/us and I/We will be bound by the same.

5. That I/We am/are agreeable to the payment of 5% service charges on the value of machines to the corporation.

I/We.....hereby certify that the above declaration and the information furnished in this application is correct to my/our knowledge.

SIGNATURE OF THE APPLICANT

ENTRIES HERE BELOW WILL BE MADE BY DIRECTOR  
OF INDUSTRIES ONLY

### DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES REPORT

(1) Contents of the application verified to be correct as they are/as amended.

(2) Certified that the applicant \*is/is not a bonafide small scale industrialist \*and deserves/does not deserve encouragement.

(3) The scheme is feasible and the machines \*as applied for/as amended are necessary. Quotations attached/necessary specification and prices, sources of supply are given.



(4) Machines applied for constitute a complete plant/can be used independently.

(5) Essentiality or Quota Certificate for imported and/or controlled raw materials\* will/will not be issued by us.

(6) \*Recommended/Not Recommended for acceptance subject to :

\*Strike out whichever not applicable.

Name and designation of Recommending Officer with Office Seal.

### ENTRIES HEREBELOW WILL BE MADE IN HEAD OFFICE, DELHI

#### D.M.'s Recommendations/Acceptance

Application acknowledged on.....

Application \*is/is not in order and may be accepted/rejected for the following reasons :

(i)

(ii)

D.M. (H/P)  
N.S.I.C.

#### M (H/P)'s Remarks

Accepted/Rejected/May be submitted to the H.P.S.C.

M (H/P)

The H.P.S.C's decision vide their meeting held..... is pasted below :

Dated

D.M. (H/P)

Case No. ,

Industry

Entered in C. Index

P & S Section

**AN AFFIDAVIT THE DRAFT OF WHICH IS GIVEN  
BELOW MUST ACCOMPANY THE APPLICATION FORM  
DULY STAMPED, SWORN AND ATTESTED**

I/We.....  
.....do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows :

1. That the Capital Investment, that the value of the land, building, machinery and equipments of my/our Industrial unit in question is below Rupees Five Lakhs and the same will not exceed the aforesaid valuation limit even after the supply of machine/(s) covered by this application.

2. That all the contents of this affidavit are true to my/our personal knowledge that it conceals nothing and no part of it is false.

**SIGNATURE OF THE DEPONENT**

## ANNEXURE 12

### Form of Requisition for Supply of Electrical Energy

To,

The.....Engineer,  
Rajasthan State Electricity Board,

---

Sir,

I hereby request you to supply electrical energy, to the premises herein after described.

2. I agree to pay for the said energy, service connection and other dues including the security deposit as may be demanded in accordance with the scales of rates and the rules of the department.

3. I wish to be charged under clause.....

4. I agree to take supply for.....years and to utilise the energy in the premises described hereunder or outside the premises for my bonafide use.

5. Door No. Description of the premise  
and/or name of the house or premises

Street

Town

Village and Taluka

Owned by (Permanent address of the applicant).....

Tenanted by (Permanent address of the applicant, if a tenant) ..

In the case of well pumping give S.F. No. against No.  
of the house.

6. The following are my requirements :—

Number of points	Wattage of points	Total wattage
---------------------	----------------------	------------------

*Lighting—*

(1) Lights.....

(2) Fans.....

(3) Convenience wall-plugs  
for lights and fans

	No. of points	Wattage of points	Total wattage
<i>Domestic electrical apparatus :—</i>			

- (1) Cookers
- (2) Water heaters
- (3) Refrigerators
- (4) Other purposes
- (5) Convenience wall-plugs,  
5 amps.
- (6) Convenience wall-plugs,  
15 amps.

*Motors :—*

- (1) Industrial
- (2) Pumps
- (3) Other purposes

The wiring will be carried out by.....

Dated

Signature.

\*This undertaking shall not be necessary if the consumer desires to enter into a separate written contract incorporating the necessary conditions.

- Note : (1) In case of transfer of the service, a fresh application should be signed by the transferee (or a letter signed by both transferee agreeing to the above conditions and transfer should be obtained).
- (2) Addition or omissions to the connected load to be notified to the department before effecting such changes.

**Form of Application for Grant of Subsidy in Power Supply**

---

1. Name of the Applicant/firm.
2. Nature of the industry.
3. Place of location.
4. Motor with H.P. used in the factory.
5. Units consumed in the quarter for each month.
6. Rate at which the energy is charged by the Power House or works with a private set.
7. Total amount paid in the quarter to the Power House for the energy used, or total expenditure on running private set.
8. No. of working days.
9. Production.
  1. Nature.
  2. Quantity.
  3. Value.
10. Amount of subsidy claimed.

I solemnly declare that the information given above is correct to my knowledge and belief. I am enclosing the receipts obtained from the Electric Supply Concern or expenditure incurred in running the private generating set alongwith two attested copies of the same. The original receipt may please be returned when done with.

I certify that the power for which I am applying for subsidy has not been used for any of the industries for which subsidy is not given by the Government. I shall be liable to refund to the Government the whole amount received by me as subsidy if this is found to be incorrect later on.

Dated.....

Signature

*For Office Use Only*

Ledger No....

I am satisfied as a result of verification made by me that the above factory has an installed load of.....H. P. or has got a private generating set for supply of power for industrial use, in one place and that power is used for the following purposes :—

(a)

(b)

(c)

From the above it appears that.....units only have been utilised for industrial purpose.

As such a sum of Rs.....(Rupees ..... ..) only on account of subsidy for electric energy consumed during the period from ..... to .....at ..... per unit for ..... units for the quarter ending.....is hereby granted.

Signature

Dated

Designation

ANNEXURE 14

**Application for the Grant of Exemption Certificate**  
*(for State Sales Tax)*

To

The Sales Tax Officer,

.....

1. Name of the applicant \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name and style under  
which the applicant carries  
on business \_\_\_\_\_
3. Status of the applicant  
such as Proprietor/Manager  
/Partner/Director/Karta  
of the family \_\_\_\_\_
4. Principal place of business  
with P. O., Tehsil and  
District \_\_\_\_\_
5. Branches if any, at \_\_\_\_\_
6. Registration Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_
7. Period for which exemp-  
tion is applied for from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
8. Purpose for which exemp-  
tion is applied for \_\_\_\_\_
9. Estimated turnover (in-  
cluding branches) during  
the previous or current  
year \_\_\_\_\_

10. Amount of exemption fee deposited (with No. and date of challan and name of Treasury or Sub-Treasury alongwith Treasury Challan) \_\_\_\_\_
11. Exemption Certificate, if any, of the previous year (No. and date and place of issue) No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Place \_\_\_\_\_

I/we hereby undertake that if I/we fail to abide by any condition or term of the Exemption Certificate or any provision of the Act or Rules, I/we shall pay tax on the sale or purchase of the goods in accordance with the provisions of Act and the Rules made thereunder.

I/We declare that to the best of my/our knowledge and belief the information given above is true and correct.

Signature of the applicant and his status

---

**Note.** (1) Separate applications should be submitted for separate purposes and also for different commodities as separate Exemption Certificates have to be obtained for different commodities.

(2) In case where fixed exemption fee has been prescribed, details regarding turnover need not be given.



# ANNEXURE 15

## Application for Registration

*Under Rajasthan Sales Tax Act*

To,

The Sales Tax Officer,

\_\_\_\_\_ Circle,

I, \_\_\_\_\_ Proprietor/Manager/Partner/Director of the business known as \_\_\_\_\_ Officer Incharge of the business of buying, selling or supplying goods carried on by the Central Government/State Government of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Department whose only place of business/Head Office in Rajasthan is situated at \_\_\_\_\_ Town/Village \_\_\_\_\_ Post Office of \_\_\_\_\_ Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of the said business for a certificate of registration under the Rajasthan Sales-Tax Act, 1954. I desire to be registered voluntarily under Section 6 A of the Act.

\*The business is :—

Wholly  
Mainly  
Partly  
Partly  
Partly

2. The name and address of the Proprietor/the names and addresses of the partners of the business/of all persons having any interest in the business together with their age, father's name, permanent home address are as follows (to be filled in if the applicant is not a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, or under any other laws).

Name	Address	Age	Father's name	Name address
1	2	3	4	5
(1)				
(2)				
(3)				
(4)				

3. The Proprietor or any partner, or any other person having any interest in the business has interest in no other business any where in India/has interest in the following other business in India.

Name of the Proprietor, partner or other person	Name and particulars of the business	Address of the business.
1	2	3

The business in respect of which this application is made has been registered with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Rajasthan (if registered in any other State, name of such State) \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We are members of \_\_\_\_\_ (here insert the name of the Chamber of Commerce or Trade Association of which the dealer is a member).

5. We keep our accounts in the \_\_\_\_\_ language and \_\_\_\_\_ script.

We observe \_\_\_\_\_ \*\* calendar and for purposes of accounts our year runs from (English date) \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ (Indian date) \_\_\_\_\_ date of \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Our turnover of sales/aggregate of purchase prices during a period of 12 months immediately preceding the commencement of the Act has been or during the 12 months preceding the month in which this application is made has been Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons for believing that the sales/purchases are likely to exceed the limit specified in Section 3 and 5 A are \_\_\_\_\_ or/and our business commenced on \_\_\_\_\_.

7. We do not sell goods in the course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce.

8. We make up our accounts of sales every month/quarter/half-year/year.

9. We are registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

We hold Registration Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_ issued by the Sales-Tax Officer, \_\_\_\_\_ Circle \_\_\_\_\_.

The following goods or classes of goods are ordinarily purchased by us for :—

(i) used as raw materials in the manufacture of goods (        )  
for sale.

(ii) sale in the course of Inter-State Trade or Commerce.

or

(iii) despatch outside the State.

10. We manufacture and/or produce for sale the following classes of goods.

11. We do/do not import goods direct from overseas.

12. We have \_\_\_\_\_ additional places of business and warehouses at the address enumerated below and have no other warehouses or places of business.

13. We enclose a treasury receipt for Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ being the fee for the Registration Certificate.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

The above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Complete list of additional places of business of the applicant :—  
Exact location of warehouse (if any) :—

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

ANNEXURE 16

**Application for Registration under Section 7(1)/7(2)  
of the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956.**

To

\*  
I, \_\_\_\_\_ son of \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf  
of the dealer carrying on the business known as † \_\_\_\_\_  
within the State of ‡ \_\_\_\_\_ hereby apply for a  
certificate of registration under section 7(1)/7(2) of the Central Sales-  
Tax Act, 1956, and give the following particulars for this purpose :—

1. Name of the person deemed to  
be the Manager in relation  
to the business of the dealer  
in the said State \_\_\_\_\_
2. Status or relationship of the  
person who makes this appli-  
cation (e.g manager, partner,  
proprietor, director, officer  
in-charge of the Government  
business) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name of the principal place  
of business in the said State  
and address thereof \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name(s) of the other place(s)  
in the said State in which  
business is carried on and  
address of every such place \_\_\_\_\_
5. Complete list of the ware-  
houses in the said State in  
which the goods relating to  
the business are warehoused  
and address of every such  
warehouse.

\*Here enter the authority specified in the general or special order issued by  
the Central Government under section 7(1) of the Act.

†Here enter the name and style under which the business is carried on.

‡Here enter the name of the State in which the application for registration  
is made.

6. List of the places of business in each of the other States together with the address of every such place (if separate application for registration has been made or separate registration obtained under the Central Sales-Tax Act, 1956, in respect of any such place of business particulars thereof should be given in detail).

7. § The business is—

Wholly

mainly

partly

partly

partly

8. Particulars relating to registration, licence, permission, etc., issued under any law for the time being in force, of the dealer.

9. We are members of\*\* \_\_\_\_\_

10. We keep our accounts in \_\_\_\_\_ language and script.

11. \*\*\*Name (s) and address (es) of the proprietor of the business/partners of the business/all persons having any

§Enter here whether business is wholly agriculture, horticulture, mining, manufacturing, wholesale distribution, retail distribution, contracting or catering, etc., or any combination of two or more of them.

\*\*Here enter the name of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade Association or Commercial Body of which the dealer is a member.

\*\*\*To be filled in if the applicant is not a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 (I of 1956) or under any other law.



16. The following goods or classes of goods are purchased by the dealer in the course of Inter-State trade for re-sale or for use in manufacture of goods for sale or for use in the execution of contracts :—

(a) For re-sale

(b) For use in manufacture

(c) For use in the execution of contracts

17. We manufacture the following classes of goods namely :—

18. The above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Name of the Applicant in full* \_\_\_\_\_

*Signature* \_\_\_\_\_

*Status in relation to the Dealer* \_\_\_\_\_

*Date* \_\_\_\_\_

## Specimen Octroi Duty Exemption Certificate

GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN, DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES.

## No.

Date.....

It is certified that M/s.....  
.....are importing/have imported the following  
machinery for setting up a new/expansion of their existing unit at  
..... This is in pursuance of  
Government Notification No. F5 (199) LSG/A/59 dated the 30th.  
December, 1961.

S. No.	Description of Machinery	No. of Machines	Value	<div>Goods Receipt No.</div> <div>Railway Receipt No.</div>

Signature of Issuing Authority.



## ANNEXURE 18

### Form of Application for Import of Goods by Actual Users who are not borne on the Registers maintained by the Industrial Advisers, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

---

Application for a licence for import of goods (other than those falling under the C. G. Licensing Procedure) vide Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. 17/55, dated 7th December, 1955.

#### A. Particulars of Applicant :

1. Name of the applicant.
2. Address (Postal).
3. Telegraphic.
4. Address of location of Factory.

#### B. Particulars regarding Industrial Unit :

1. Name of the Industry and the purpose for which the raw materials are required.
2. Description of goods manufactured.
3. Production capacity.
4. Actual production in the preceding two years.
5. Estimated production in ensuing year.
6. Is the application preferred under the category of S.S.I. ?  
If so, the following details may be furnished.

(i) Capital Structure.

(ii) The registration number allotted by the State Director of Industries.

## C. Particulars of applications :

1. Registration No. allotted to Income-tax verification certificate or exemption therefrom.
2. Treasury Receipt No. and date (Treasury receipt to be attached).
3. Licensing period in respect of which application is made.
4. Particulars of raw materials to be imported.
5. Particulars of licences issued and imports effected during the last four licensing periods. (To be furnished in tabular form enclosed.)

No. date and value of licences issued during the last four licensing periods.	Description of Goods covered by the licence	Licensing period	Value (c.i.f.) of goods imported against each licence

6. Where shipment is to be effected from a country different from the country in which the goods originated full statement of reasons for the same should be given.

7. Description of efforts, if any, made to obtain goods or substitutes thereof :—

(a) In India (if similar goods or useable substitutes of Indian manufacture are available, the necessity for import should be fully justified).

8. (a) Is a letter of Authority desired? If so, name the firm in whose favour it is desired.

(b) Why the goods cannot be imported direct by the applicant? (Documentary evidence to show that the indenting house concerned has an agency agreement with the foreign suppliers and is authorised to accept contracts on behalf of his principals should be enclosed).

D. General information to be furnished :—

1. Date of establishment of business in India.

2. Nature of the concern whether Public Company or Private Company or Partnership or Proprietary or Hindu Undivided Family Concern.

3. Names of Directors, Partners, Proprietor or Karta.

4. Details of branches or associated companies (Names and location) :—

(i) In India

(ii) Abroad

5. Has any application been already made by the applicant for goods falling under the same serial number or sub-item of serial number for the same period from any country (s)? If so, give details.

6. Have any branches or associated companies mentioned in (4) or any of the gentlemen named in (3) applied for an import licence for import of goods falling under the same serial number or sub-item of serial number for the same period ? If so, give details.
7. Is any Branch/Associate concern of applicant holding a quota certificate/E. I. licence for particular item/items covered by this application ? If so, details of such quota certificates/Established Importer licence may be given.
8. Whether the applicant has been registered under the Shop and Establishment Act (wherever applicable) ?
9. Sales Tax Registration No. if registered under the Sales Tax Act.
10. Whether the applicant possesses a storing licence from the Municipality, Municipal Corporation in respect of articles which require such a licence.
11. Please state whether your industrial undertaking is registered or licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. If so, quote the number and date of registration certificate or the licence issued by Ministry of Commerce and Industry and also indicate the name of Scheduled Industry.
12. Full details of the enclosures attached with the application (Every copy of the document should be marked as a true copy and signed beneath by the applicant).

S. No.

Nature of the document

(1)

(2)

- (1) I/We hereby declare that the goods for the import of which the application has been made are not meant for use in the manufacture of new articles for which a licence has not been obtained under Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.
- (2) I/We hereby declare that if this licence is granted the goods will be utilised only for consumption as raw materials or accessories in our factory and that no portion thereof will be sold to or permitted to be used by any other party.
- (3) I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief. I/We fully understand that any licence granted to me/us on the basis of the statement furnished is liable to cancellation; in addition to any other penalty that the Government may impose having regard to the circumstances of the case, if it is found that any of the statements or facts therein are incorrect or false.

Signature.....

Name in Block Letters.....

Date.....

Designation.....

Residential Address.....

- Notes:—**(1) Applicants are advised to read the licensing instructions for the current period carefully before filling up the Application Form for import licence.
- (2) In particular, the application must be accompanied by a certificate of manufacturing capacity and actual requirements from the State Director of Industries or the Textile Commissioner or other certifying authorities, as the case may be.
- (3) Information required against the various items in the form should be given legibly and completed in all details to avoid correspondence and delay in the disposal of applications. The licensing authorities have discretion to reject an application if the application is not complete in all respects.

(4) For items which are not shown as licensable to actual users, applications should be made separately for each serial number or sub-serial number of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

(5) A list (in quintuplicate) giving precise description of each article to be imported with quantity and value in each case should be furnished.

1. Serial No.
2. Full description of the raw materials should be given.
3. I. T. C. No. & Part.
4. Quantity (Weight/Nos./or other appropriate accounting unit).
5. Value (c. i. f.) Rs.....  
(Proforma) Invoice or other evidence from Suppliers showing the correct C. I. F. value of goods to be produced.
6. Stocks (Quantity) held by the applicant whether in its own godown, lying with the banks under Produce Loans Account or any where else on the date of Application & how long they are expected to last.
7. Expected arrivals (quantity) against licences in hand.
8. Quantity consumed during the 12 months (preceding the date of application).
9. Country of shipment.
10. REMARKS

Signature.....

Name in Block Letters.....

Designation.....

Residential Address.....

Date.....

(Contd.)

Certificate of consumption and actual requirements of raw materials to be issued to Actual Users by Director of Industries of States or other certifying authorities.

1. Whether applicant is a Fabricator /Manufacturer.
2. Name of articles manufactured.
3. Production capacity.
4. Production during two preceding years.
5. Details of existing machines.  
(Note : In the case of textiles, number of looms, spindles and other spinning apparatus should be specified).
6. Number of workers employed  
(this should exclude those who are not working on machines).
7. Number of shifts in force.
8. Factory site and address.
9. Description of imported raw material used.
10. Can this material be obtained from indigenous sources or are suitable substitutes available ?
11. Stocks (Quantity) held by the applicant whether in its own godown, lying with the Banks under Produce Loans Account or any where else on the date of application and how long they are expected to last.
12. Consumption during two preceding years.
13. Present annual requirements.
14. Quantity and value of the goods applied for, which are still to be imported by the firm against licences already issued.

15. Quantity of goods applied for recommended for import in the current six-monthly period.
16. C. I. F. value of quantity recommended.
17. Brief reasons for recommendations. In case the quantity value recommended is more than what was certified during the previous half year, or where any new item has been recommended, brief reasons therefor.
18. Whether the firm is submitting any return of production figures to the Director of Industries or D. G. (S. & D.) or any other Government or Semi-Government authority.
19. Any other particulars.
20. Date on which the factory was last inspected.
21. Seal of the Officer of the recommending authority.

No.....

Date.....

Signature and Designation of  
the recommending authority.



(TO BE ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION FORM)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Office of Jt/Dy./Asst./Chief Controller of Imports and Exports,  
New Delhi/Bombay/Calcutta/Madras / Ernakulam / Visakhapatnam /  
Pondicherry/Rajkot/Kandla/Shillong.

Ref. No..... Dated.....

Receipt of application dated.....from.....  
.....for the import of.....  
.....with Treasury Receipt No:.....  
for Rs.....and other enclosures (.....  
sheets) is hereby acknowledged.

2. The reference number cited above should invariably be  
quoted in your future correspondence with this office.

Assistant Controller/Section Officer  
or Jt/Dy./Asst./Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

## ANNEXURE 19

### Form of Essentiality Certificate for Licensing to Small Scale Industries

FOR RAW MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS

#### ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATE

(For Small Scale Industries only)

Office of the Director of Industries

Form of Certificate as to manufacturing capacity and actual requirements to be attached to actual users' import applications from Small Scale Industries.

1. Name and full address of firm.
2. Registration No. allotted to the Small Scale Unit.
3. Name of the articles manufactured or proposed to be manufactured.
4. Details of estimated production : capacity, weight, number or volume basis.
5. Existing or proposed block capital investment in Rupees for :—
  - (i) Machinery and Equipment.
  - (ii) Land and Buildings or Rent or premises.
6. Details of goods recommended for import :
  - (i) Description of goods.
  - (ii) Quantity.
  - (iii) C.I.F. Value in Rs.
7. Has the unit commenced production ? If so, indicate the date of commencement of production.

8. Stocks of such raw materials and components in hand and period for which they are likely to last (taking into consideration expected arrivals from Overseas).
9. Past consumption of the above imported raw materials and components (item-wise) during the preceding two licensing periods.
10. In the case of components and raw materials, are there facilities for their utilisation for the purpose in view ?
  - (a) Premises.
  - (b) Machinery.
  - (c) Power.
11. Attempts made so far to secure raw materials and components from indigenous sources.

*Certificate* :—I am satisfied that this firm is engaged in the production/is desirous of establishing production of the article or articles mentioned above and that they have a genuine difficulty in obtaining the raw materials etc., the import of which is now recommended.

Director of Industries

State of.....

"This essentiality certificate has been obtained by me from the.....and the contents of the certificate have (name of the certifying authority) not been changed or altered.

Signature of the applicant.

## **ANNEXURE 20**

### **FOR MACHINERY & CAPITAL EQUIPMENT**

#### **ESSENTIALITY CERTIFICATE**

**(For Small Scale Industries only)**

#### **Office of the Director of Industries**

Form of Certificate as to manufacturing capacity and actual requirements to be attached to actual users' import application from Small Scale Industries.

1. Name and full address of firm.
2. Name of the articles manufactured or proposed to be manufactured.
3. Details of estimated production, capacity, weight, number or volume basis.
4. Number of workers employed or to be employed.
5. Description of machinery or capital equipment to be imported.
6. Are there any machinery or capital equipment already available with the firm ? In case this is a question of addition of new machinery, a list of the existing machinery may be attached.
7. Approximate cost of installed machinery and equipment if any.
8. C.I.F. value of machinery to be imported.
  - (i) Number of units of each machinery to be imported.

- (ii) Approximate cost of each machine.
  - (iii) Total cost of equipment to be imported.
  - (iv) The purpose for which the machinery is required i.e. whether for balancing replacement or expansion of capacity. If the machinery is recommended for replacement, it may be specifically stated that the existing machinery has gone beyond economical repairs.
9. What facilities, if any, has the party so far obtained or is likely to obtain in the near future for the utilisation of machinery on arrival.
- (a) Premises.
  - (b) Power.
10. Attempts made so far to secure machinery or equipment from indigenous sources.

*Certificate* :—I am satisfied that this firm is engaged in the production/is desirous of establishing production of the article or articles mentioned above and that they have a genuine difficulty in obtaining machinery, equipment the import of which is now recommended.

Director of Industries

State of.....

“This essentiality certificate has been obtained by me from the.....and the contents of the certificate  
(name of the certifying authority)  
have not been changed or altered.

Signature of the applicant.”

# ANNEXURE 21,

(H) (i)

Form W.S.B. 27-A (Revised)

Income-tax Verification Certificate No.

## Application for Import Licence for Items Licensed by Iron and Steel Controller

1. Name of applicant.....  
Address (Postal).....  
Telegraphic.....
2. Particulars of goods to be furnished in tabular form below :—

Description (full details should be given here or appended to the application.)	Quantity			Classification under I.T.C. Schedule	Value		
	No. or Unit	Nett Weight (tons)	Gross Weight (Tons)		Mill Price	Commission charges payable to Exporter	C.I.F. India
Country of origin of Goods	Country of Shipment			Port of entry into Indian Union			

## 3. Purpose for which goods required :—

- (a) For forward sales on commission:.....
- (b) For stock and sale to retailers, manufactures or consumers.....
- (c) For retail sales through own agency or branches.....
- (d) For own use as industrial raw material or accessories for the manufacturer of.....
- (e) For any other purpose (specify details).....

## 4. Mode of procurement of goods :—

- (a) Name and address of manufacturer.....
- .....
- (b) Name and address of shipper or suppliers.....
- .....
- (c) No. and date of order, if any, placed on (a) or (b) should be specified and No. and date of acceptance letter from them. (Original order and acceptance from shipper or supplier or manufacturer, or if no order has been placed, the offer in original should be submitted with a duplicate copy ; the original will be returned).....
- (d) Whether goods will be imported direct from (a) or (b) or through any other importing firm. If so, furnish details of names and address.....
- (e) Probable date of shipment.....

## 5. Where goods are required for applicant's own use state :—

- (a) Estimated annual consumption of goods (1).....
- and
- average annual consumption during preceding two years (2).....
- (b) Stocks of goods held on the date of application and how long they are expected to last
- (1)..... (2).....
- (c) How supplies were obtained in past :—
- (i) Whether by direct imports.....
- (ii) Through other sources (specify details).....

## 6. Past imports of goods :—

Figures for three preceding years should be furnished.

If they are *nil* that should be specified.

Year	Country of Supply	Total quantity and value	Relevant customs permit numbers against which imports effected

7. Description of efforts, if any, made to obtain goods or substitutes thereof :—

- (a) India.....
- (b) From other than dollar areas, if the application is for import from dollar areas.....

8. General information to be furnished :—

- (a) Date of establishment of business in India.....
- (b) Nature of business, whether public company or private company or partnership or proprietary or Hindu undivided family concern.....
  - b (i) Names of Directors, Partners or Proprietor or Karta .....
- (c) Nature of the main business of the applicant.....
  - (i) Manufacturers.....
  - (ii) Wholesalers.....
  - (iii) Retailers.....
  - (iv) Sole Agents.....
  - (v) Indentors & Commission Agents.....
  - (vi) Any other Category.....
- (d) Nature of contracts established with overseas concerns (suppliers, manufacturers or shippers either directly or indirectly), specify details and period of connections .....
- (e) Details of branches or associated companies (names and locations) :—
  - (i) In India.....
  - (ii) Abroad.....



- (f) Has any of branches or associated companies mentioned in (e) applied for an import licence for imports of similar goods for the same period, if so, give details.....  
.....
- (g) Any other details which the applicant wishes to be taken into account for the purpose of consideration of his application.....  
.....
- (h) In case of ACTUAL USERS only :—
- (i) Name of the Sponsoring Authority through whom the original application has been forwarded.....  
.....
- (ii) Certified that no application for import of steel has been submitted through any other sponsoring authority.....  
.....

I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief. I/We fully understand that any licence granted to me/us on the basis of the statements furnished is liable to cancellation, if it is found that any of the statements or facts therein are incorrect or false.

Date.....

Signature.

- 
- Note.—**1. Applicants should fill in all the items in the application to avoid correspondence and delay in the disposal of their application. The licensing authority has discretion to reject an application if the application is not complete in all respects.
2. Documentary evidence as asked for should be sent along with the application.
3. Any special reason in support of the application may, if necessary, be explained in a covering letter attached to the application.
4. Any applicant supplying false or incorrect information may be liable to have his licence cancelled and in addition, may be debarred from the grant of any import licence in future.

## ANNEXURE 22

### Indent for Release of Stainless Steel

*For utensils manufacturers from Barter imports*

Period :.....

1. Name of the indentor.
2. Address with nearest Railway Station.
3. Description of the raw materials manufactured in the factory.
4. Particulars of past licenses.

**Period**

**License No.**

**Quantity**

5. No. and date of release order from barter imports, if any.
6. Actual consumption during last two periods.
7. Quantity required for the current period :

Signature of the Applicant.

*To be filled in by the Sponsoring Authority*

8. Quantity recommended for release.

CERTIFIED that this unit is in existence since 1960 and have got requisite machines for manufacture of stainless steel utensils mentioned above against item 3.

The quantities mentioned against item No. 6 above have been actually consumed in their factory in utensils manufacturing.

Signature of the Sponsoring  
Authority.

## ANNEXURE 23

### Application Form for Licences under Export Promotion Scheme

1. Name of applicant.  
Address (Postal)  
(Telegraphic)
2. Registration No. allotted to Income-tax Verification Certificate or exemption therefrom.
3. No. and Date of Treasury Receipt showing payment of the requisite fees required under Commerce and Industry Ministry Order No. 17/55, dated the 7th December, 1955 (Treasury Receipt to be attached).
4. (a) Whether the application is preferred on quarterly or monthly basis.  
(b) The quarter/month for which the application is made.  
(c) The quarter/month in which payments were received.
5. (a) Whether the applicant's name has been registered under the Export Promotion Scheme, if so,
  - (i) The authority by whom registration was made.
  - (ii) No. and date of certificate of registration.
  - (iii) Date of application for registration.

- (b) The date on which the last application was submitted preferably with reference number of I.T.C. authorities to whom it was made.
6. Whether the applicant has been enrolled under the Scheme for Enrolment of Exporters. If so, the name of the authority and the number and date of the letter of enrolment.
- 6a. Country/countries to which exports have been made.
7. (a) Items of exports for which registered.  
(b) Classification of these items under I. T. C. Schedule.
8. (a) Full description of raw materials to be imported.  
(b) Classification under I. T. C. Schedule, Part and Sl. No.  
(c) Value (C.I.F.) in Rupees.  
(d) Country (s) of shipment.  
(e) Country (s) of Origin.
9. Category of Exporter (i.e., Established or Prospective).
10. Name and address of the factory where the imported raw-material will be fabricated for export.
11. Whether applicant has factory of his own or not. If not, what are the standing arrangements with the manufacturers of the product.
12. Particulars of licences if any obtained under any other Scheme/category, such as Actual Users, Established Importers etc. from any licensing authority for import of raw materials now applied during the current half year/quarter/month.

13. Information to be furnished in case of Established Exporter :—

- (a) Description of goods exported please furnish invoices with connected relevant shipping documents etc.)
- (b) Real value of the goods exported, as declared before the Customs authorities.
- (c) F. O. B. value of payment received during preceding Quarter/month (in rupees).
- (d) Certificate (as per *proforma* enclosed).
- (e) Details of licences obtained in the previous twelve months under E. P. S. and details of imports made against each licence.
- (f) Details of Exports against these licences (licence-wise). If no exports have been made the reasons therefor may be given.
- (g) Whether the exports against which the present application is made have been utilised for claiming any import licences by way of barter or for capital goods or in discharge of any export obligation.

14. In the case of application on loan basis the following particulars may be furnished:—

- (a) Original evidence regarding the firm orders received from foreign customers in respect of the supply should be furnished wherever available.

- (b) Bank Certificate showing capacity to do business in the line should be furnished (Name and address of the Bank whose certificate has been furnished, should also be given).
- (c) Whether the applicant is in receipt of any advance license under the same scheme, in respect of which export obligations have not yet been fulfilled.

*General Information*

15. (a) Date of establishment of business in India.
- (b) Nature of the concern whether Public or Private Ltd. or Partnership or Proprietary or Hindu Undivided Family concern.
- (c) Names of Directors, Partners, Proprietor or Karta.
- (d) Nature of main business of the applicant (Line or lines in which the applicant is engaged in business to be indicated by 'major heads' e.g., and applicant engaged in the manufacture of or dealing in Cycles, Radios, etc. should indicate 'Cycles, Radios' etc.). Clear indications as to whether the applicant is a Manufacturer, Wholesaler, Retailer, Sole Agent, Indentor or Commission Agent or any other category should be given.
- (e) Details of branches or associated companies (Names and Locations) :—
  - (i) In India.
  - (ii) Abroad.

- (f) Has any application been made in this quarter/month against payments received in the preceding quarter/month for any other or similar item under the E. P. S. Scheme? If so, give details.
- (g) Has any branches or associated companies mentioned in (e) or any of the gentlemen named in (c) applied for an import licence for import of goods falling under the same serial number or sub-item of serial number for the same period ? If so, give details.
- (h) Whether the constitution of the firm has undergone any change after the exports have been effected. If so, quote No. and date of orders issued by the appropriate authority sanctioning transfer of quota rights in favour of the applicant (This information should be given by the Established exporters only).
- (i) Whether the applicant has been registered under the Shop and Establishment Act (wherever applicable) ?
- (j) Sales Tax Registration No. if registered under the Sales Tax Act.
- (k) Whether the applicant possesses a storing licence from the Municipality/Municipal Corporation in respect of articles which require such a licence.

16. Full details of the enclosures attached with the application (Every copy of the document should be marked as a true copy and signed beneath by the applicant).

S. No.

Nature of the document

(1)

(2)

I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief. I/We fully understand that any licence granted to me/us on the basis of the statement furnished is liable to cancellation, in addition to any other penalty that the Government may impose having regard to the circumstances of the case, if it is found that any of the statements or facts therein are incorrect or false.

Signature.....

Date.....

Name in Block letters.....

Designation.....

Residential Address.....



1	Serial No.
2	Invoice No.
3	Date of Exports
4	Description of goods Exported
5	Bill of Lading Postal Receipt and/or Railway Bill No. and Date
6	F.O.B. Value of goods
7	Date on which payment was received
8	GR/PM/HP Form No. and Date

(Signature of Manager/Agent)  
Official Stamp

Note. The Bank Certificate should be on the Bank's letter head and should bear the seal of the Bank.

## ANNEXURE 24

### Application for enlistment of Small Scale Units for participation in Central Government Stores Purchase Programme

1. Name of the firm.
2. Full office address, if different from the factory address.
3. Full address of the factory.
4. Telephone number, if any, installed either in the office or in the factory.
5. Nature of the concern i.e. whether public limited, private limited, industrial co-operative, partnership or proprietary.
6. Capital invested.
7. Name and address of Banker, if any.
8. Registration No. if registered under the Indian Factories Act.
9. Number of persons employed on an average per day.
10. (a) Skilled workers.  
(b) Un-skilled workers.  
(c) Clerical.  
(d) Managerial and supervisory.
11. Whether registered with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals for stores (if so, also indicate the items for which registered.)

12. Stores for which the enlistment is desired (State clearly).
13. Installed daily capacity of the firm production of each of the store mentioned against (12) above.
14. Actual production of stores mentioned at (12) above by the firm during the last two years in quantity as well as value (figure should be given separately for each item.)
15. Full details of machinery and equipment available with the firm for production of each of the items recommended at (12) above.
16. Whether operating with or without power.

Place

(Signature of the Applicant)

Date.....

## From of Affidavit

I,.....S/o.....  
 resident of.....Proprietor/  
 Partner/Manager of M/s..... ]  
 .....do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the total  
 capital investment of the above mentioned unit, i.e., cost of machi-  
 nery, equipment, land and building, does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs.

(Where units are functioning in rented premises, the capital valuation of such buildings shall be taken into account in assessing the prescribed limit of Rs. 5 lakhs but workers' housing and welfare amenities shall be excluded from the estimate for this purpose.)

Deponent

*Verification*

I, the above deponent, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that the above statement of mine is true to the best of knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed.

Deponent

Date.....

Attestation by the Oath Commissioner

**Note.** The above affidavit is to be submitted on two rupees non-judicial stamp paper.

## ANNEXURE 25

### Application for Licence to use the Standard Mark under the

**Indian Standard Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952**  
[Form I, Rule 5 of ISI (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955]

To,

The Director,  
Indian Standards Institution,  
Manak Bhavan,  
9 Mathura Road,  
New Delhi-1.

I. I/We, carrying on business at ... ..  
... .. (full  
business address) under the style of ... ..

... .. (full name of individual or firm)  
hereby apply for a licence under the Indian Standards Institution  
(Certification Marks) Act, 1952, to use the Standard Mark in respect  
of the article/class of articles which conforms to the Indian Stand-  
process

ard(s) listed below :

(a) \*Article ... ..

Type ... ..

Size ... ..

Grade ... ..

(b) \*Class of Articles ... ..

Type ... ..

Size ... ..

Grade ... ..

(c) \*Process ... ..

... ..

\*Only one of the three items under (a), (b) and (c) may be covered in one application. Strike out the other two.

## (d) Related Indian Standard(s)

No. ...	Title ...
...	...
No. ...	Title ...

2. The above article(s) is/are manufactured  
process is carried out by ... ..

... .. (name of factory)  
on the premises situated at ... ..  
... .. (address).

3. Production figures for the said article(s)  
process and the value  
thereof to the best of my/our knowledge and estimates are as  
follows :

Year	Production	Unit	Value Rs.
Last year from ... ..			
to ... ..			
Current year from ... ..			
to ... .. (estimates)			

4. In order to ensure conformity of the said article(s)  
process to the  
related Indian Standard(s)—

† I/We have in use/propose to use the Scheme of Inspection and Testing described in the Statement attached hereto. Routine records of all the inspections and tests are being/will be kept in the form detailed in the Statement. I/We further undertake to modify, amend or alter my/our Scheme of Inspection and Testing to bring it in line with that which may be specified by you from time to time.

† I/We have at present no Scheme of Inspection and Testing in operation. I/We, however, undertake to put in operation any such scheme as recommended by the Institution.

5. Should any initial enquiry be made by the Institution, I/we agree so extend to the Institution all reasonable facilities at my/our command and I/we also agree to pay all expenses of the said enquiry, including charges for testing, as and when required by the Institution.

6. Should the licence be granted and as long as it will remain operative, I/we hereby undertake to abide by all the terms and conditions of the licence and the Rules and Regulations prescribed under the aforesaid Act. In the event of the licence being suspended or cancelled, I/we also undertake to cease with immediate effect to use the Standard Mark on any article covered by the licence and to withdraw all relevant advertising matters and to take such other steps as may be necessary to fulfil the provisions of the aforesaid Rules and Regulations.

Dated this ... day of ...

Signature

Name

Designation

For and on behalf of

(Name of firm)

ANNEXURE 26

**Application for Registration of a Trade Mark (other than a Textile Mark or a Certification Trade Mark or a Defensive Trade Mark) in Part A/B of the Register.**

**Section 18(1) Rule 25.**

(To be filed in triplicate accompanied by ten additional representations of the trade mark)

One representation to be fixed within this space and ten others to be sent separately.

Representation of a larger size may be folded, but must then be mounted upon linen or other suitable material and affixed hereto.

(see Rule 28)

Application is hereby made for Registration in Part A/B of the Register of the accompanying trade mark in Class..... in respect of.....

..... in the name(s) of.....

..... whose address is.....

..... who claim(s) to the proprietor(s) thereof (and by whom the said mark is proposed to be used) or (and by whom and his (their) predecessor(s) in title the said mark has been continuously used since.....) in respect of the said goods.

..... Dated this.....day of.....

Signatures of the applicant

To

The Registrar of Trade Marks  
The office of the Trade Marks Registry



## ANNEXURE 27

### Application form for Allotment of Iron and Steel Under SSI Class

To

The Director of Industries and Supplies, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

We beg to submit the following information and request you to kindly allot us.....tons of.....Iron & Steel for fabrication in our factory.....situated at.....

1. Name of the firm with full address.
2. Name and address of the Owner.
3. Minimum No. of labour employed in the factory.
4. Date and year factory was established as processing factory.
5. List of tools set apart in the factory.
6. Since when registered in Rajasthan.
7. Items manufactured in the factory.
8. H. P. used for machines."
9. Steel consumed last year.
10. Quantity allotted in previous quarter.
11. Category-wise break up of quantity now required.

I.....hereby solemnly declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the particulars given above are correct.

Signature of the applicant

## ANNEXURE 28

### **Application form for allotment of Iron and Steel under SPI class**

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan Jaipur  
Through the Director of Industries, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Dear Sir,

We request you to kindly allot us . . . tons of Iron & Steel for processing in our Industry for the quarter from the State SPI quota and beg to lay down the required information as follows :—

1. Firm full Name and address.
2. Name and address of agent, if any.
3. Name and address of the owners of the factory.
4. Max. No. of labourers employed daily in the factory during the calendar year.
5. Date since the factory registered in Rajasthan.
6. Date and year when the factory started as steel processing factory operating with power.
7. List of machine tools set apart in the factory for fabricating and processing of steel.
8. Chief items manufactured out of steel and their off take of the total quantity.
9. Steel consumed by the factory during last five years.
10. Quantity allotted during last year.
11. Category-wise break up of steel required.

<i>Category No.</i>	<i>Type of Steel</i>	<i>Tons Lord</i>
---------------------	----------------------	------------------

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |

We/M/S.....applicant hereby solemnly declare that to our knowledge and belief the particulars given are correct.

Signature of applicant

## ANNEXURE 29

Form No. ISC-12 (Fig)

### Indent Form for Pig Iron/Ingot Moulds:

(To be submitted in Sextuplicate)

Indent No.....Date.....

Location of the Foundry:  $\frac{\text{Place}}{\text{State}}$  .....

From ... ..Year of allotment.....

Name... ..Registration No. of the foundry

Address ... Central State .....

Registration No. of the Stockists

C.S.  
R.S. ....

Date of Registration.....

To

## The Iron and Steel Controller.

Government of India.

33, Netaji Subhas Road,

Calcutta-1.

Dear Sir,

Please place on our behalf and at our risk and account our order on Registered Producers for material as per specification given below for delivery in such period as you can arrange. We confirm that this indent is placed subject to the provisions of the Pig Iron/Ingot Mould Price Schedule regarding prices, etc., and the terms and conditions of business (including payment) of the Registered Producers on whom the order is placed by you and that delivery or part delivery from any such Registered Producer will be accepted by us. Please direct the Registered Producers concerned to send us a copy of the Works Order in confirmation of having booked our indent.

Ship to.....

Send R.R. to.....

Send original and duplicate Invoice to.....

Description of materials indented	Grade	Quantity in Tonnes
(a) Pig Iron		
(b) Ingot Mould : Broken- Unbroken.		

Total.....(In words).....

*N.B.* Details of outstanding indents, stocks and consumption as on the date of placing this indent is given below.

### Declaration

1. We hereby declare that financial arrangements acceptable to the Producers on whom this indent is planned by the Steel Control will be made within 15 days of receipt of proforma Invoice and the order once booked will not be cancelled on any account.
2. We hereby declare that the materials indented is for consumption in our own factory and not for re-sale.
3. We hereby declare that the materials indented is for re-sale to actual consumers.

Your faithfully,

To PP/.....date.....Signature of Indentor

The above indent is forwarded to.....

.....for delivery in period.....or subsequently in accordance with any general or special directions of the Iron and Steel Controller.

Copy to : (1) Indentor

(2) Leder Section.

for Iron and Steel Controller.

(3)

**Details of outstanding indents, stocks and consumption as on the date of placing indent.**

A. Outstandings	I- & S.C.P./ Note No.	Date	Name of Producers	Quantity in Tonnes
-----------------	--------------------------	------	----------------------	-----------------------

(a) Orders booked by  
Producers.

(b) Orders planned but  
not booked by  
Producers.

- (c) Indents not yet  
planned by Steel  
Control.
- (d) Orders placed with  
stockists direct  
(Names of Stockists  
to be given).

B. Stocks in hand Quantity in Tonnes

- (a) Pig Iron.
- (b) Ingot Moulds-Broken-  
Unbroken.

C. Consumption during last six months.

- (a) Pig Iron.
- (b) Ingot Moulds-Broken-  
Unbroken.

(c) Scrap.

*N.B.* (d) under A above (*i.e.* outstandings) and  
C. (*i.e.* Consumption) do not apply to Con-  
trolled and Registered Stockists.

D. Quantity of outstanding orders  
for Railway sleepers, if any.

Quantity in Tonnes

E. Assessed capacity in the	1959	
case of foundries		1960
		1961

Signature of Indentor

## ANNEXURE 30

### Proforma for the Monthly/Quarterly Progress Report to be Submitted by Industries getting Controlled Commodities

1. Name and address of the industry.
2. Telephone No.
3. Telegraphic address.
4. Name of the Proprietor.
5. Annual production capacity on one 8 hrs. shift basis.
6. Extent to which capacity utilised (% only).
7. Products and By-products.
8. Workers employed :—
  - (i) Supervisory.
  - (ii) Skilled.
  - (iii) Unskilled.
  - (iv) Others.
9. Stock position of the raw materials :

Name of the commodity	Stock at the beginning of the Quarter	Received during the Quarter	Consumed during the Quarter	Balance at the end of the quarter
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

## 10. Production during the quarter :—

Name of the products	Stock at the end of the last quarter	Quantity produced during the quarter	
		In quantity	In value
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
(iv)			
(v)			
(vi)			
(vii)			

## 11. Sale during the quarter :—

Name of the products	In Rajasthan		Out of Rajasthan	
	In quantity	In value	In quantity	In value
(i)				
(ii)				
(iii)				

12. Power consumed during the month (in units).

13. Horse Power used.

14. Any other information.

Signature.

## ANNEXURE 31

### Application for a Permit to Acquire Cement (to be submitted in duplicate)

To

---

1. Full name of the applicant giving his relationship with the person named in item 3 below (e.g., Purchasing Agent, Managing Agent, Order Supplier, Fabricating Contractor, etc.) Address.
2. Name and address of the firm or person who will use the cement when acquired.
3. Description of the purpose for which the cement is required, including where applicable, the ultimate owner of the structure (so for the erection, re-erection, extension or alternation to which the material will be used.) The use to which the structure (s) thus erected will be put may please be stated.
4. The exact situation of the structure (s) on erection, re-erection, extension or alternations to which the cement now applied for is to be used.
5. Is any structure standing on the site where the proposed structure to be erected? To what use is the structure being put?
6. Number and date of any other permit issued in connection with the purpose mentioned in 3 above or particulars of any applications already made to the controlling authorities, in connection therewith together with a copy of the reply, if any received to these applications.



- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 7. Total quantity of cement required for the completion of the entire work, or in case of incomplete work, for work remaining to be completed on the date of application (exclusive of cement already collected on site). | Months Tons required. |
|---|-----------------------|

---

Total

---

**Note.** Detailed calculations showing how the various quantities are arrived at should be furnished fully certified by the Architect, Engineer or Overseer in charge of supervision.

8. Is any cement for use on the purpose mentioned in 3 above collected on site? If so, give details and quantities of such cement and state when and how it is acquired?
9. Is any cement used on the work? How and from where was it obtained? Give the quantity of cement so used.
10. Full name and address of the stock holder from whom it is desired to obtain the material.
11. Is sanction of the Municipality or Local Authority obtained to the proposed work? Please supply a certified copy of this sanction together with a copy of the approved plan.
12. What is the name of the Architect or Overseer under whose supervision the work will be carried out? Give his address.

13. Have any permits for cement for use on construction etc. of any other building issued in your favour previously? If so, give details.

Dated

Signature of the Applicant.

Signature of the ultimate  
owner of the proposed  
work (Item—3).

**Note.** The application should be accompanied by the certified plan of the proposed work in duplicate (see item 11 above) showing the work proposed to be done distinctly together with a certificate of the Architect or Engineer or Overseer to the effect following:—

### **Certificate of Architect/Engineer/Overseer**

Certified that quantities of cement stated under item 7 of the application are required for completion of the proposed work described in item 3 of the application.

2. It is also certified that the information supplied against items 4, 8, 9 and 11 of the application is correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Details and calculations in support of cement requirements.

Signature of Architect/Engineer/Overseer

# ANNEXURE 32

## Application Form for Allotment of Coal Wagons

Class :

S. No.	Name of the Industry	Kind of Coal/ Coke	Regular allottee	Garual allottee	Wagons allotted during the last quarter	Requirements for the present quarter	Reasons for increase, if any	Remarks

Signature.

# ANNEXURE 33

## Form of Monthly Return relating to Coal and Coke

To

The Statistical Officer

Deputy Coal Commissioner (D)

1. Council House Street, Calcutta.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Sir,

I forward herewith my stock return relating to Coal and Coke for the month ending \_\_\_\_\_ 196 .

	Steam Coal Tons	Rubble Coal Tons	Slack or dust Coal Tons	Hard Soft Coke Tons
1. Stock on hand at commencement of the month in tons.				
2. Stock received during the month.				
3. Average daily consumption (Normal Working).				
4. Quantity consumed during the month.				
5. Stock on hand on last day of the month.				
6. No. of days' consumption on hand as represented by quantity shown against item 4.				

# RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH IN TONS

Name of the Supplying Collieries	Steam Coal Tons	Rubble Coal Tons	Slack or dust Coal Tons	Hard/Soft Coke Tons
A.				
B.				
C.				
D.				
E.				

## FOOT NOTE

Yours faithfully

1. No covering letter should be submitted with this return.
2. The return must be submitted so as to reach the above officer by the 10th day of the month following that to which the details relate.
3. Failure to submit this return by the date due will result in the suspension of further wagons supplies till the return is received.
4. Returns incorrectly prepared will be regarded as not submitted and action taken accordingly.
5. The returns are to be submitted in duplicate.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the concern \_\_\_\_\_

Sanction No. \_\_\_\_\_  
and Date \_\_\_\_\_

**ANNEXURE 34**  
**Application form for Allotment of Non-ferrous Materials**

Industry \_\_\_\_\_

Name and full address of the unit.	Item of production.	(Actual production of the item during the period based on single shift (in number) and also value in rupees.			Assessed requirement of raw material during the half year based on single shift working			Quantity allo- cated during past period.		E.C. issued for import during the last period
		July- Dec. 1959	Jan.- June 1960	July- Dec. 1960	Name of the R/M	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	10		3			4		5	6	

## ANNEXURE 35

सहकारी सभा के रजिस्ट्रेशन किए जाने का

### प्रार्थना-पत्र

१. प्रस्तावित समिति का नाम
२. समिति की श्रेणी तथा उत्तरदायित्व
३. समिति का पता
४. कार्यक्षेत्र
५. संख्या घर (४) में
६. मुख्य जाति
७. वर्तमान सदस्यों की संख्या
८. सदस्यों का व्यवसाय
९. सदस्यों पर अनुमानित अराक्षित ऋण
१०. सदस्यों द्वारा वंचक की गई भूमि का रकबा तथा उसका मूल्य
११. वसूल शुद्ध हिस्सा राशि, अमानत, प्रवेश शुल्क आदि
१२. वार्षिक हिस्सा
१३. दिए जाने वाले ऋण पर सूद की दर
१४. प्रवन्धकारिणी समिति ।

हम निम्न हस्ताक्षरकर्ता प्रार्थना करते हैं कि राजस्थान सहकारी समितियाँ अधिनियम सन् १९५३ भाग ४ की धारा १३ के अन्तर्गत उपरोक्त वर्णित समिति की रजिस्ट्री की जावे ।

हम हमारी समिति के प्रस्तावित उपनियमों की तीन प्रति संलग्न करते हैं—

क्रम सं०	नाम सदस्य	पिता का नाम	जाति एवं व्यवसाय	आयु	निवास स्थान	उत्तराधिकारी का नाम	हस्ताक्षर या निशान जंगूठा
१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८

## ANNEXURE 36

राजस्थान खादी व ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, जयपुर

प्रार्थना-पत्र ऋण के लिये

ओर से :—

.....

.....

स्थान ग्राम.....जिला

.....

दिनांक.....

सेवामें :—

श्री सचिव,

राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड,

जयपुर

महोदय,

मैं निम्न हस्ताक्षर कर्त्ता अध्यक्ष/मंत्री.....

इस संस्था/समिति की ओर से निम्न विवरण के अनुसार.....

..... उद्योग के विकास के हेतु ऋण स्वीकृत किये जाने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ :—

(१) कार्य कारी पूंजी ऋण के लिये र०.....र०.....

(२) संग्रह कार्य के लिये ऋण र०.....र०.....

(३) पक्की इमारत के निर्माण के लिये ऋण र०.....र०.....

(४) कच्ची इमारत के निर्माण कार्य के लिये ऋण र०.....र०.....

(५) औजारों के लिये ऋण र०.....र०.....

(६) मशीनरी (यंत्रादि) के लिये ऋण र०.....र०.....

(७) हिस्सा पूंजी के लिये ऋण र०.....र०.....



(२) मैं इसके द्वारा.....  
नरया/नमिति की ओर से यह प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि उपयुक्त ऋण/ऋणे निम्नलिखित  
घटों व प्रति वन्धों के अनुसार वापिस भुगतान कर दिये जायेंगे।

उद्देश्य जिसके लिये ऋण स्वीकृत किया जाय	अवधि	व्याज दर	वापिस भुगतान का रूप
१. कार्यकारी पूंजी ऋण	५ वर्ष	प्रथम दो वर्ष तक व्याज रहित एवं इसके बाद उस रकम पर जो २ वर्ष या आगामी वर्षों की समाप्ति पर भुगतान करना शेष रहे—२।। प्रतिशत व्याज दर पर।	तृतीय वर्ष के अन्त में ३० प्रतिशत तथा ३० प्रतिशत चतुर्थ वर्ष की समाप्ति पर एवं शेष ४० प्रति- शत पांचवें वर्ष की समाप्ति पर भुगतान करना आवश्यक है।
२. संग्रह कार्य के लिये ऋण	१८ माह	व्याज रहित	ऋण का ७५ प्रतिशत १२ माह की समाप्ति पर एवं शेष १८ माह की समाप्ति पर।
३. पक्के भवन के लिये ऋण	१० वर्ष	व्याज रहित	९ बराबर वार्षिक अनुबन्धों में भुगतान किया जाना चाहिये—प्रथम अनुबन्ध द्वितीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर भुगतान योग्य होगा।
४. कच्चे भवन के लिये ऋण	५ वर्ष	व्याज रहित	४ बराबर वार्षिक अनुबन्धों में भुगतान करना होगा प्रथम अनुबन्ध द्वितीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर भुगतान योग्य होगा।
५. वाहनों के लिये ऋण	५ वर्ष	व्याज रहित	४ बराबर वार्षिक अनुबन्धों में भुगतान करना होगा प्रथम अनुबन्ध द्वितीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर चालू होगा।

६. यन्त्रों के लिये ऋण १० वर्ष व्याज रहित १ बराबर वार्षिक अनुदानों में भुगतान करना होगा। प्रथम अनु-  
बन्ध द्वितीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर चालू होगा।

७. हिस्सा पूंजी के लिये ५ वर्ष व्याज रहित ५ बराबर वार्षिक अनुदानों में भुगतान करना होगा।

(३) मैं.....समिति/संस्था की ओर से राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के हक में निर्धारित शर्तों व सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर एक करार पत्र लिखने के लिये सहमत हूँ। करार पत्र के अन्तिम रूप लेने तक मैं इसके द्वारा समिति/संस्था की ओर से स्वीकार करता हूँ कि राजस्थान खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त ऋण का वर्तमान सम्पत्ति व मंग्रह, प्रदान ऋण से क्रय किये गये समस्त सम्पत्ति व मंग्रह तथा विक्रय से प्राप्त सम्पत्ति पर प्रथम भार होगा, इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों से लिये ऋण से प्रतिबन्धित पर प्रथम, द्वितीय या तृतीय भाग होगा। क्योंकि यह.....  
द्वारा इससे पूर्व दिये गये ऋण से अधिभारित है।

(४) मैं.....  
समिति/संस्था की ओर से यह भी प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि ऋण/ऋणें.....  
.....अक्षर.....  
.....के समिति/संस्था द्वारा उसी कार्य में उपयोग में लिये जाने के उपरान्त किसी भी समय इसकी सम्पत्ति राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा दिये गये ऋण के विरुद्ध पूर्ण साख का काम देगी।

(५) मुझे.....  
समिति संस्था के प्रस्ताव संस्था.....दिनांक.....  
.....के द्वारा ऋण/ऋणें प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रार्थना करने को अधिकृत किया गया है। प्रस्ताव की प्रमाणित प्रति संलग्न है।

(६) मैं.....समिति/संस्था की ओर से प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि

(अ) ऋण के पूर्णतः उपयोग किये जाने और किसी भी दशा में ३१ मार्च से पूर्व प्रति वर्ष स्वीकृत ऋण सम्बन्धी जांच किये हुये (आडिटेड) हिसाब का विवरण बोर्ड द्वारा स्वीकृत लेखा जांचक के प्रमाण-पत्र सहित, इस आशय का कि ऋण स्वीकृत उद्देश्यों में ही उपयोग किया गया है, प्रेषित करता रहूँगा।

(ब) मैं बोर्ड को.....उद्योग के कार्य की मासिक प्रगति/प्रतिवेदन उचित प्रपत्र पर तथा ऋण/ऋणों के उपयोग का

विराट् मालिक हिसाब राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भेजते रहने के लिए भी सहमत हूँ।

(ग) मैं यह भी प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि बोर्ड/आयोग के इस कार्य के लिये नामजद प्रतिनिधि तथा राजस्थान व भारत सरकार के अंकेक्षण अधिकारियों के निरीक्षण के लिये हिमाचल के समस्त कांगडात प्रस्तुत करता रहूँगा।

(३) आप इसके द्वारा उन अन्य शर्तों व सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत जो जारी करते समय नियन्त्रित हों सहायता, अनुदान या ऋण जारी करने के लिये इसके द्वारा अधिकृत किये जाते हैं, हम उन समस्त शर्तों से आवद्ध होंगे।

(८) मैं अग्रिम रसीद की २ प्रति मांगे गये ऋण के लिये इसके साथ संलग्न करता हूँ।

भवदीय

सभापति/मंत्री

पूरा होता.....

.....

.....

## ANNEXURE 37

### राजस्थान खादी व ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड जयपुर

#### घोषणा-पत्र सहायता के लिए

ओर से :—

..... स्थान.....  
 ..... दिनांक.....

सेवा में,  
 श्रीयुक्त सचिव,  
 राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड,  
 जयपुर,

महोदय,

(१) मैं निम्न हस्ताक्षर कर्ता सभापति/मन्त्री.....  
 इस समिति/संस्था की ओर से पूंजी गत व्यव के लिए सहायता रु०.....  
 (अंके.....मात्र) एवं.....  
 .....कार्य के लिए.....उद्योग  
 विकास हेतु स्वीकृत किए जाने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

(२) मैं.....समिति/मंडल की  
 ओर से वह प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि ये रु० (१) रु०.....  
 अंके.....मात्र पूंजीगत व्यव के  
 अन्तर्गत जिस उद्देश्य के लिए मांगे गये हैं तथा राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग  
 बोर्ड द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये हैं—उन्हीं उद्देश्यों में उपयोग किए जायेंगे।  
 यदि निश्चित कार्य के लिए उपयोग नहीं किए गए तो बोर्ड द्वारा मांगने पर  
 ६ माह के अन्तर्गत नियमानुसार व्याज सहित लौटाने को सहमत हूँ।

(३) मैं.....संस्था/मण्डल की ओर से  
 राजस्थान खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के हक में, उसके द्वारा निर्धारित गत व सीमाओं  
 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर एक करार पत्र भरने को सहमत हूँ। प्रपत्र के  
 अन्तिम रूप लेने तक मैं इसके द्वारा स्वीकार करता हूँ कि राजस्थान खादी तथा  
 ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदान सहायता वर्तमान सम्पति व प्रदान साक्ष्यता में प्रपत्र  
 की गई समस्त सम्पति व संग्रह पर प्रथम भार होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य  
 स्थानों से ली गई धनराशि से प्रतिबन्धित सम्पति पर द्वितीय भार होगा।

- (४) मैं.....समिति/संस्था की ओर से यह भी प्रमाणित करता हूँ कि सहायता रु०.....के.....रु०.....मात्र) के.....समिति/संस्था द्वारा उपयोग में किये जाने के उपरांत किसी भी समय इसकी पूंजी राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की मारफत दिए गए सहायता के विरुद्धपूर्ण साख का काम देगी।
- (५) मुझे.....समिति/संस्था के प्रस्ताव नं०.....दिनांक.....के द्वारा सहायता के लिए प्रायोजना करने को अधिकृत किया गया है। (प्रस्ताव की प्रमाणित प्रतिलिपि संलग्न है)
- (६) मैं.....समिति/संस्था की ओर से प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि :—
- (अ) सहायता के पूर्णतः उपयोग किए जाने और किसी भी दशा में ३१ मार्च से पूर्व प्रति वर्ष स्वीकृत सहायता सम्बन्धी जांच किए हुए (ओडिटेड) हिसाब का विवरण बोर्ड द्वारा स्वीकृत लेखा जाँचक के प्रमाण-पत्र सहित इस आशय का कि सहायता की रकम स्वीकृत उद्देश्यों में ही उपयोग की गई है, प्रेषित करता रहूँगा।
- (ब) मैं स्वीकृत उद्योग के कार्य के मासिक प्रगति प्रतिवेदन की प्रति निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भेजते रहने के लिए सहमत हूँ।
- (स) मैं यह भी प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि बोर्ड के इस कार्य के लिए नामजद प्रतिनिधि या अधिकारी को निरीक्षण के लिए हिसाब के समस्त कागजात प्रस्तुत करता रहूँगा और राज्य सरकार के लेखा अधिकारी (एकाउन्ट्स आफिसर) या उसके द्वारा भेजे गए अधिकारी को भी निरीक्षण के लिए समस्त हिसाब प्रस्तुत करने के लिए सहमत हूँ।
- (७) आप इसके द्वारा उन अन्य शर्तें व सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत जो जारी करते समय दियान्वित हैं सहायता, अनुदान या ऋण स्वीकृति के लिए अधिकृत किए जाते हैं। हम इन समस्त शर्तों से आवद्ध होंगे।
- (८) मैं अग्रिम रसीद की दो प्रति (एक स्टाम्प लगी) मांगी गई सहायता के लिए इसके माध्यम संलग्न करता हूँ।

भवदीय

हस्ताक्षर.....  
 पद.....  
 समिति.....  
 पूरा पता.....

## ANNEXURE 38

### राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, जयपुर

#### प्रतिज्ञा-पत्र

१. मैं.....समिति एवं संस्था लि०  
.....की ओर से घोषणा करता हूँ, कि इस समिति/संस्था ने  
खादी बोर्ड अथवा अन्य स्थान से अब तक किसी प्रकार की सहायता व ऋण  
नहीं लिया है।

नोट:—यदि ली हो—तो उसका विवरण।  
.....

२. मैं.....समिति एवं संस्था.....लि०  
की ओर से यह प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ कि ऋण व सहायता की रकम जिस कार्य के  
लिये ली जा रही है वह उसी कार्य के उपयोग में व्यय की जायेगी। उपयोग न  
करने की स्थिति में १ माह के अन्दर व्याज सहित रकम वापस करने के लिए  
बाध्य होंगे।  
.....

३. मैं.....समिति या संस्था लि०.....  
की ओर से यह प्रतिज्ञा करता हूँ, कि जहाँ से रकम मिल रही है वहाँ से मांगी  
जाने वाली मासिक तथा अन्य रिपोर्ट समय-समय पर भेजता रहूँगा।  
.....

४. मैं.....समिति एवं संस्था लि०.....  
की ओर से यह विश्वास दिलाता हूँ, कि रकम प्राप्त होने के बाद समिति का  
बैंक में खाता खोलने की शीघ्र ही कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

(नोट:—अगर किसी संस्था या समिति का ऋण मांग करते समय बैंक में जाता है,  
तो वह बैंक का नाम दे दें)

हस्ताक्षर.....

पद.....

समिति एवं संस्था का नाम.....

व पता.....

.....

दिनांक.....

## ANNEXURE 39

### राजस्थान खादी व ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, जयपुर

#### प्रस्ताव

राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, जयपुर.....उद्योग  
के लिये ऋण रु०.....(अर्के.....मात्र) सहायता रु०....  
.....(अर्के.....मात्र) की मांग करने के सम्बन्ध में  
.....संस्था/समिति की दिनांक.....की  
बीछक में स्वीकृत प्रस्ताव ।

प्रस्ताव नम्बर..... दिनांक.....

श्री.....मंत्री/सभापति.....समिति/संस्था को  
राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड से.....उद्योग के अन्तर्गत.....  
.....कार्य के लिए ऋण रुपया.....(अर्के.....  
.....मात्र) समिति/संस्था के लिये लेने की कार्यवाही करने एवं संस्था/  
समिति की अचल एवं चल सम्पत्ति की जमानत में रखने का अधिकार दिया  
जाता है और श्री.....मंत्री/सभापति को उपरोक्त ऋण व  
सहायता में सम्बन्धित समस्त दस्तावेजों एवं आवेदन पत्रों पर संस्था/समिति की ओर  
से हस्ताक्षर करने की अधिकृत किया जाता है ।

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि सही है ।

मंत्री.....

सभापति.....

## ANNEXURE 40

### राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, जयपुर

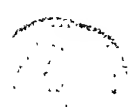
#### रकम प्राप्त पत्रक

राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत  
ऋण.....बक्षरे.....सहायता.....बक्षरे  
.....उद्योग के लिये श्री सचिव, राजस्थान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग  
बोर्ड, जयपुर द्वारा सवन्त्यवाद प्राप्त हुये।

दिनांक.....

हस्ताक्षर.....

पूरा पता.....





**Inventions Promotion Board***Form of application for financial assistance*

1. Name of the applicant.  
(in block letters)
2. Age.
3. Full address.  
(i) Permanent.  
(ii) Present.
4. Present occupation.
5. Educational qualifications and technical or industrial experience, if any.
- \*6. Title and full details of the idea to be developed or invention to be perfected along with models or drawings made, if any.
- \*\*7. Patent No. and Date if any taken along with specifications.
8. Facility if any (e.g. use of a workshop, finance, technical guidance, etc.) available to the applicant for perfecting the invention or giving shape to his new idea or ideas.
- \*9. Estimated amount of assistance required with full details of materials of construction, equipment to be purchased, or labour etc. proposed to be employed for the purpose.
10. Recommendation, if any, from two persons of standing e.g. M.L.A., M.P. or Gazetted Officer of the District in which the applicant resides.

I hereby declare that the information given above is correct, and that I undertake to spend the grant, if made to me, entirely for the purpose specified above.

\*If this space is insufficient please attach separate sheet.

\*\*Lapsed patent will not be considered.

Signature.....

Date.....

## INVENTIONS PROMOTION BOARD

## Form of Application for competing for Prize Award

1. Name of the applicant.  
(in block letters)
2. Age.
3. Full address.  
(i) Permanent.  
(ii) Present.
4. Present occupation.
5. Educational qualifications and technical or industrial experience, if any.
- \*6. Title and full description of the invention entered for competition along with working models or drawings.
- \*\*7. Patent No. & Date if any taken along with specifications.
- \*8. Full details of the practical use to which it has so far been put and likely to be put in future.
- \*9. If already put to some use please state the advantages gained *e.g.* saving in labour, or increase in industrial output, or improvement in quality of the product, or reduction in the cost of production etc.
- \*10. Actual expense incurred for the development of the invention and financial gains (including any prizes already won) if any made from its sale. Evidence if any in supports of this.

I hereby declare that the information given above is correct.

\*If this space is insufficient please attach separate sheet.

\*\*Lapsed patents will not be considered.

Signature.....

Date.....

## Applications for Registration of Design

(These Specimen Forms should be copied on Sheets  
Measuring 13" x 8".)

FEE Rs. 3

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911.

<sup>1</sup>Insert number of class. You are requested to register the  
accompanying design in Class No.<sup>1</sup> ....  
.....in the name

<sup>2</sup>Insert (in full) the of<sup>2</sup>.....  
name, address and .....  
nationality. ....

who claim(s) to be the proprietor(s)  
thereof.

<sup>3</sup>State whether drawings, Four exactly similar<sup>3</sup>.....of the design  
photographs, tracings accompany this request.  
or specimens.

<sup>4</sup>Insert name of article The design is to be applied to<sup>4</sup>.....  
or articles to which the .....  
design is to be applied. ....

<sup>5</sup>Strike out these words <sup>5</sup>The design has been previously registered  
if no previous Registration in class(es).....under No.  
tion has been effected. ....

<sup>6</sup>Unless an address for Address for service in India is<sup>6</sup>—  
service in India is  
given, the request may  
not be considered.

Dated this.....day of.....19

(Signed).....

To

THE CONTROLLER OF PATENTS AND DESIGNS,

THE PATENT OFFICE, CALCUTTA-17.

Note.—Trade or property marks are not registered under the  
Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

## ANNEXURE 44

### Application for Registration of Design to be applied to a Set

*(These Specimen Forms should be copied on Sheets  
Measuring 13" x 8".)*

FEE Rs. 3

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911.

<sup>1</sup>Insert number of class. You are hereby requested to register the accompanying design for a set in Class<sup>1</sup> ..... in the name

<sup>2</sup>Insert (in full) name, of<sup>2</sup> ..... address and nationality. .... who claim(s) to be the proprietor(s) thereof.

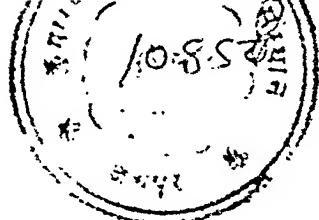
<sup>3</sup>State whether drawings, Four exactly similar<sup>3</sup> ..... photographs, tracings of the design accompany this request. or specimens.

<sup>4</sup>State the trade description of each of the articles comprised in the set. The design is to be applied to<sup>4</sup> .....

<sup>5</sup>Strike out these words if no previous registration has been effected. <sup>5</sup>The design has been previously registered in Class(es) ..... under No. ....

<sup>6</sup>Unless an address for services in India is given, the request may not be considered. Address for service in India is<sup>6</sup> :— .....

Dated this.....day of.....19



## ANNEXURE 45

### Application Form for Registration of a Patent

(Three specimen forms should be copied on sheets measuring 13" x 8")

Fee.

Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911

See Foot Note.

Application for patent when the true and first inventor is sole or joint applicant.

#### Section 3.

(To be accompanied in duplicate by a provisional specification on Form 3, or the complete specification on Form 3A).

10858

<sup>1</sup> Insert (in full) name, address and nationality of applicants or applicant.

I (or we)<sup>1</sup>.....  
.....  
hereby declare :—

<sup>2</sup> Insert title of inventions.

(i) That I am (or we are) in possession of an invention for<sup>2</sup>.....  
.....

<sup>3</sup> State who is the inventor.

(ii) that I (or we) (or the said<sup>3</sup>....  
....) claim to be the true and first inventor thereof ;

(iii) that the invention is not in use in India by any other person.

<sup>4</sup> State here whether the specification accompanying this form is "provisional" or "complete".

(iv) That the<sup>4</sup>.....specification filed with this application is<sup>4</sup> (and the complete specification) and any amended specification which may hereafter be filed in this behalf will be, true of the invention to which this application relates ;

<sup>5</sup> Strike out the words and brackets "(and the complete specification)" if a "complete specification" accompanies this form.

(v) that the facts and matters stated herein are true to the best of my (or our) knowledge information and belief.

I (or we) humbly pray that a patent  
may be granted to me (or us) for  
the said invention.

Dated this.....day of.....19

(Signed)<sup>6</sup>.....

<sup>6</sup> To be signed by applicant  
or applicants.

To.

The Controller of Patents and  
Designs, The Patent Office,  
Calcutta.

**Note :—Fee**

- (a) Rs. 10 if a provisional specification accompanies this form.
- (b) Rs. 30 if a complete specification accompanies this form.









